

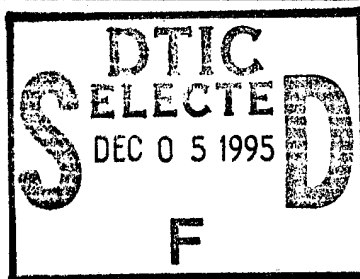


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**Architectural Resources Overview
Lock Haven Local Flood Protection Project
Clinton County, Pennsylvania**

Final Report



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Prepared for:
Baltimore District Corps of Engineers

Prepared by:
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Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

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<p>This report synthesizes sixteen years of architectural investigations for the Lock Haven Local Flood Protection Project in Clinton County, PA. Included in this report are the methodology used to undertake the investigation; historical and architectural overviews of the project area; and verbal and tabular summaries of architectural resource surveys and mitigation measures. The main focus of the report is the derivation and contents of the 1988 Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) signed by the Corps, the Local Sponsor, the SHPO, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. A copy of the MOA and relevant correspondence are included as appendices.</p>					
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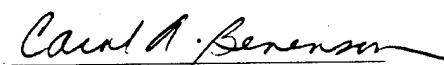
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

<i>List of Figures</i>	i
<i>Acknowledgements</i>	ii
1. MANAGEMENT SUMMARY	1
2. METHODOLOGY	4
3. HISTORICAL OVERVIEW	6
4. ARCHITECTURAL OVERVIEW	10
5. SUMMARY OF ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCE SURVEYS	14
6. SUMMARY OF MITIGATION MEASURES	20
6.1 The 1975 MOA	20
6.2 Project Revisions and Further Analysis	20
6.3 Organization of the 1988 MOA	21
6.4 Provisions of the 1988 MOA	22
6.5 Mitigation Issues	23
7. CONCLUSION	31
8. BIBLIOGRAPHY	32
APPENDIX	
A: 1975 Memorandum of Agreement	
B: 1988 Memorandum of Agreement	
C: Summary of Architectural Resource Surveys	
D: Summary of Mitigation Measures for Structures Individually Listed in the MOA	
E: Documentary Correspondence	

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1.1	General Plan, Lock Haven Local Flood Protection Project	2
Figure 1.2	Location of Sites Listed in the MOA	3
Figure 5.1	Architectural Resource Study Areas Survey Map (Dashiell et al. 1985)	16
Figure 5.2	Water Valley / Floodplain and Queens Run Study Areas (Deans 1988)	17
Figure 5.3	Dunnstown, Lock Haven Airport, Flemington, and Winner Office Study Areas (Deans 1988)	18

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We would also like to thank the following personnel from the Baltimore District Corps of Engineers: Messers. Larry Lower, Robert Gore, Charles Markman, Steve Israel and Dave Guldenzopf .

1. MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

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The purpose of this report is to summarize the architectural investigations that have been completed for the Lock Haven Local Flood Protection Project and to provide an interpretive overview of the mitigation plan for the significant structures that will be adversely affected by the project. The architectural investigations and mitigation plans in the 1988 Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) are part of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (COE), Baltimore District's compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (as amended 1980), Executive Order 11593, and Title 36 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Parts 60-66 and 800, as appropriate.

The project area is located in the floodplains of the West Branch of the Susquehanna River and the Bald Eagle Creek, in the vicinity of the City of Lock Haven, Clinton County, Pennsylvania. These rivers and two nineteenth-century canals centered at Lock Haven enabled the city to develop into a regional transportation, commercial, and industrial center. Despite a history of major floods, residential and urban development spread into the surrounding agricultural floodplain areas of Woodward Township, Castanea Township, and Flemington Borough to take advantage of the riverfront location and the developable flat land. The last major flood was in 1972 when Tropical Storm Agnes caused the river to rise 21 feet above the Jay Street Bridge hydrograph which resulted in over \$45 million dollars worth of damage.

The Lock Haven Local Flood Protection Project was initiated to protect Lock Haven and the surrounding floodplain areas from a recurrence of the extensive flooding which they experienced in 1972. The flood protection project entails the erection of approximately 31,000 feet of levee and floodwall as well as associated interior drainage and utility modifications in Lock Haven, Castanea Township, and Flemington Borough on the south bank of the river and the construction of recreational facilities and aesthetic features on both sides of the river (Figure 1.1). Construction of the project would necessitate the removal, relocation, or alteration of several properties in Lock Haven, along the floodwall right-of-way and near the airport runway extension. It would also impact numerous other properties in Woodward Township, on the north side of the river, which will experience induced flooding as a result of the levee construction.

The overall emphasis of this report is to explain how the list of structures in the MOA was developed and why these structures were selected for mitigation. (Figure 1.2) The report includes a historical and architectural overview of the study area, integrates architectural survey data from the previous studies prepared for the COE from 1974 to 1988, and identifies the status of those investigations for each structure within the project area. The appendix contains copies of the original 1975 and 1988 MOAs, architectural survey and mitigation analysis summary tables, as well as other relevant project correspondence and documentation.

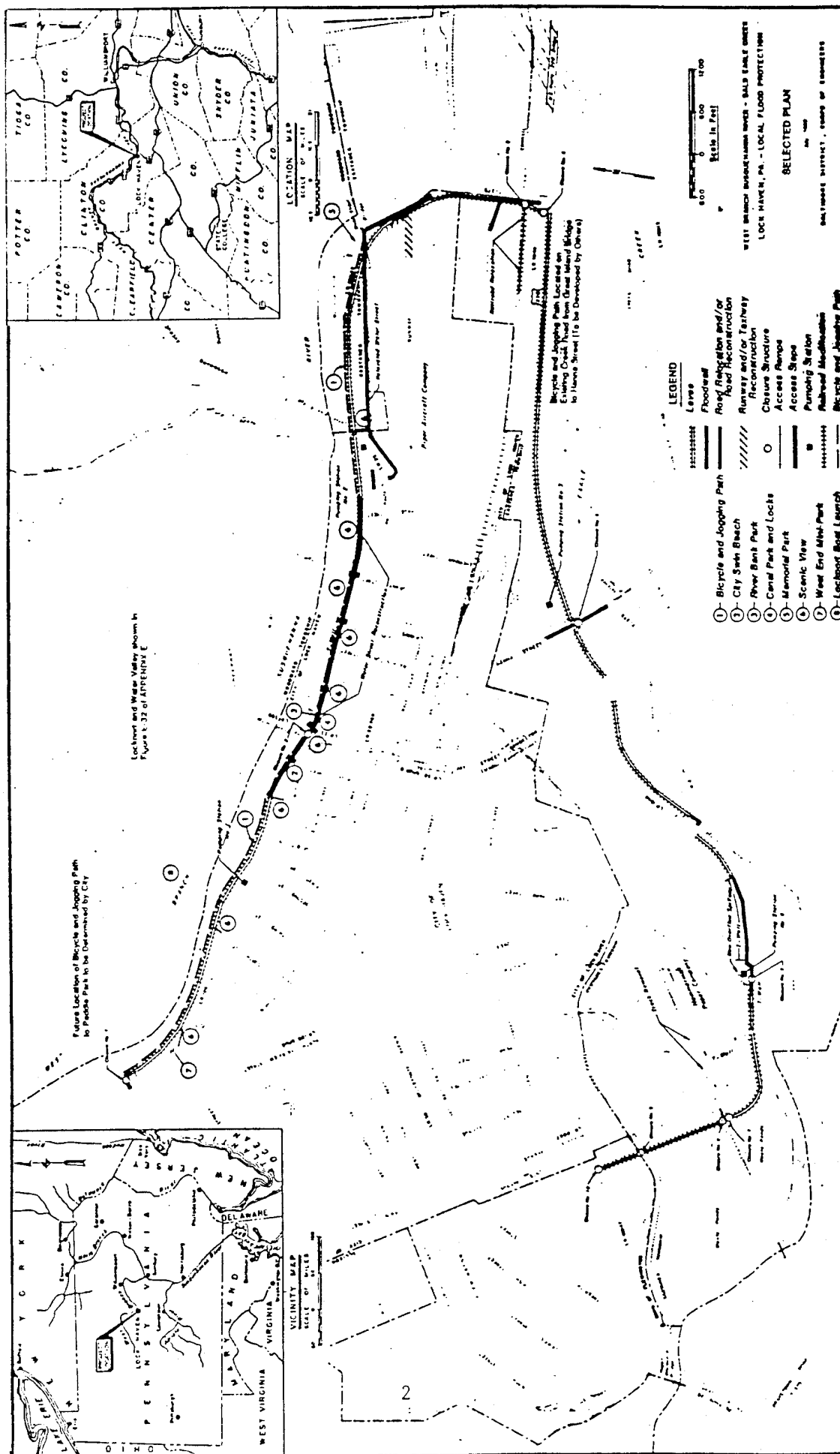


Figure 1.1
General Plan, Lock Haven Local Flood Protection Project
(COE 1987)

- 1 - Water Street Site 1 (36Cn164)
- 2 - The Memorial Park Site (36Cn164)
- 3 - The Packer House/Packer Site (36Cn79)
- 4 - Mackey Carriage House/Mackey Property
- 5 - Mill Street Properties (West Water Street District)
- 6 - Bald Eagle Canal Lock
- 7 - Lower Lockport
- 8 - Upper Lockport
- 9 - The Hanna House
- 10 - The Stern House
- 11 - The Graffius House
- 12 - The Probst House

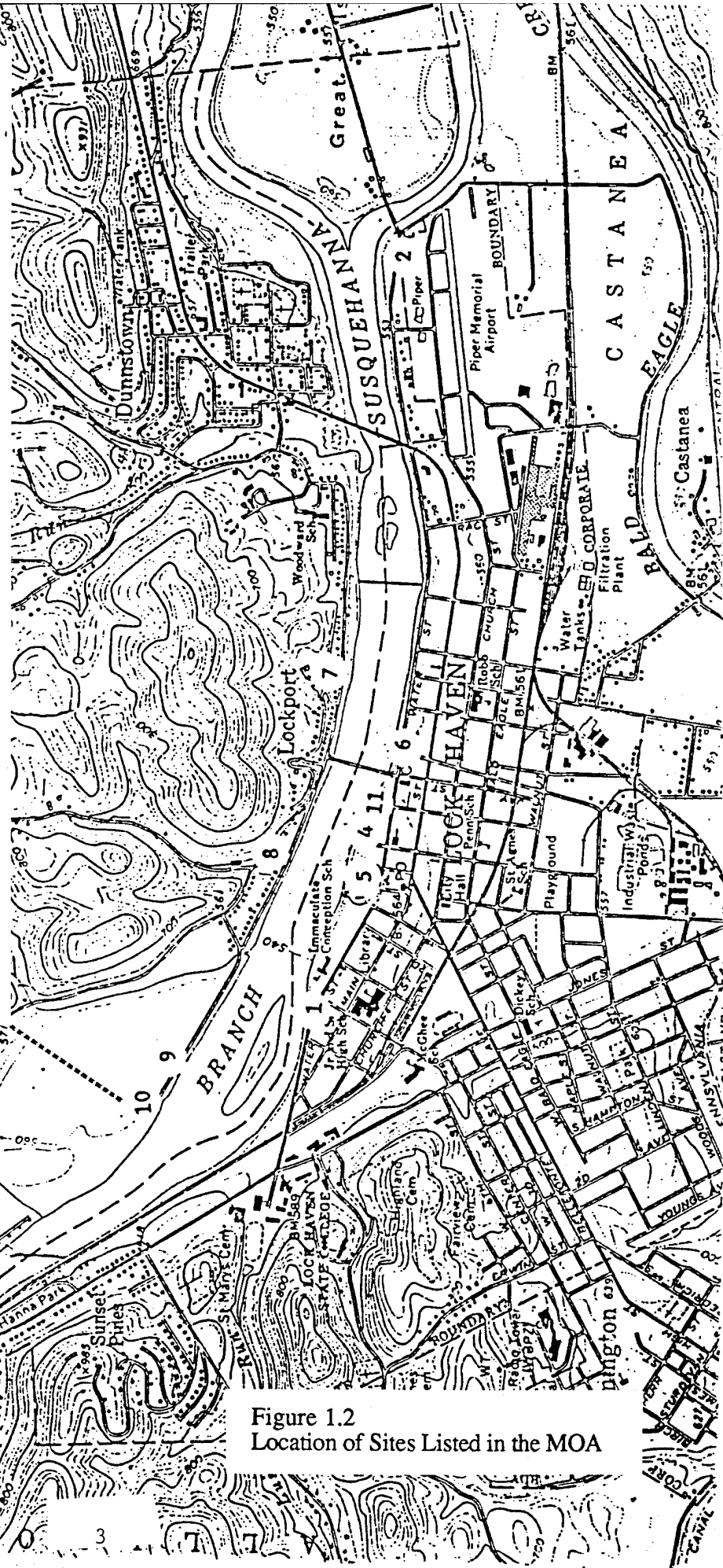


Figure 1.2
Location of Sites Listed in the MOA

2. METHODOLOGY

2. METHODOLOGY

The scope of work for this report included the following elements: gaining an understanding of all aspects of the project action, the project area, and the COE's project responsibilities; review of previous architectural resource investigation reports, project planning documents, and the memoranda of agreement; and consultation with knowledgeable individuals who were involved in the Section 106 and MOA process.

Material discussing the COE's role in the flood protection planning process was reviewed, as were the project's two MOAs (ACHP 1975 and 1988); previous archaeological and architectural surveys prepared for the COE for the project, The Lock Haven Flood Protection Study, Cultural Resources Reconnaissance, Clinton County, PA, (Hay et al. 1979), the Cultural Resources Survey of Lock Haven and Lockport, Clinton County, Pennsylvania, (Dashiell et al. 1985), and the Architectural Intensive Survey, Lock Haven, Lockport, Flemington, and Queens Run, Clinton County, PA Local Flood Protection Study, (Deans 1989), and Phase I Inventory Investigations of Potentially Significant Prehistoric and Historic Period Cultural Resources for the Lock Haven Flood Protection Project, Clinton County, Pennsylvania, (Vento et al. 1989); and the project's Phase I and Phase II General Design Memoranda (COE 1980 and 1987) to get a clear picture of the project's purpose, history, and the architectural resource mitigation parameters. Other independent research materials were also investigated, such as the Clinton County Historic Sites Survey, (Hannegan 1984 and 1986), and the "Water Street National Register Historic District Nomination" (Wagner 1973).

A general site visit to the Lock Haven area was made to gain familiarity with the project area, to interview knowledgeable individuals about the project, and to attain any additional planning and historical documentation for the project that may have been required. The people contacted included: Mr. Robert C. Yowell, Program Director of the Lock Haven Area Flood Protection Authority (Local Sponsor), Mrs. Virginia Edmondston, Executive Director of the Clinton County Historical Society and owner of one of the properties listed in the MOA (the Mackey Carriage House), and Mrs. Susan Hannegan, a historic preservation consultant who completed the Clinton County Historic Sites Survey (Hannegan 1986).

In Lock Haven pertinent information about each of the architectural resources individually listed in the MOA was collected and each resource was photographed. This was done in order to prepare for the COE a request to the National Park Service (NPS) for Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) and Historic American Engineering Record (HAER) stipulations for the properties specified for recordation in the MOA. (The HABS/HAER stipulations will be included in a separate document.)

At the COE's Baltimore office, all the relevant project files were examined and individuals involved with the project were interviewed. Sources reviewed in the COE's Lock Haven project files included: study documents, MOA draft materials, telephone conversation records, inter and intra-office correspondence and memoranda, meeting agendas and minutes, personal notes, as well as individual survey cards and photographs. The following people were interviewed about their roles and understanding of the project: Larry J. Lower, Chief, Environmental Analysis Branch, Planning Division; Charles W. Markman, Ph.D., District Archaeologist, Planning Branch; and Mr. Stephen S. Israel, Archaeologist, Planning Branch.

Finally, representatives of the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, Bureau for Historic Preservation (SHPO) in Harrisburg were interviewed to get their understanding of the Lock Haven Section 106 process and to examine their project files as

well. The following people were interviewed at the SHPO's office: Mr. Daniel Deibler, Chief, Division for Preservation Services; Mr. Greg Ramsey, Section Chief, Survey and Registration, Division for Preservation Services; Mr. Kurt Carr, Chief, Division of Archaeology and Protection, and Ms. Joanne Keim, Historic Preservation Specialist, Division of Archaeology and Protection.

3. HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

3. HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

The most active and significant period of development in Lock Haven and its surrounding area was the lumber era (1830s-1880s). Prior to the rise of the lumber industry, the Lock Haven region was a sparsely settled agricultural area. Lumber became the lifeblood of Lock Haven, just as coal and steel were responsible for the establishment and prosperity of other Pennsylvania towns. Any history of Lock Haven focuses upon this era, for that is when progress descended upon this stretch of the Susquehanna River's West Branch. Lumber was an essential commodity for a growing America, with rivers as the principal routes of its commerce. In Lock Haven, river improvements, such as dams, canals, and booms, brought business and industrial development to the area, and Lock Haven began to grow.

From a late-twentieth-century perspective, the Lock Haven area deserves attention for having flourished just prior to the advent of the railroad and steel eras. The coming of the railroad eclipsed canal transportation and eventually replaced it throughout America. In Pennsylvania, the lumber era was surpassed by the Industrial Revolution that thrived on coal and steel. Nevertheless, the aggressive pursuit of timber which created a "boom", also resulted in a depleted timber supply by the 1880s. When the 1889 flood rendered the canals inoperable and fresh timber reserves were found elsewhere, Lock Haven's industrial prominence came to an end. Manifest destiny rolled westward, leaving the lumber era of Lock Haven behind. The community continued to grow, but to a lesser degree, as its industry diversified and Lock Haven entered the twentieth century.

A detailed history of Lock Haven and its surrounding townships follows:

City of Lock Haven

White settlers first arrived in the Lock Haven area in the mid-eighteenth century, joining the Delaware and Iroquois Indians that inhabited the area. Great Island, east of Lock Haven and situated in the West Branch of the Susquehanna River, was a prominent gathering spot for tribes traveling along the Great Shamokin Path, a major Indian trail across Pennsylvania. The first white settler of Lock Haven is a matter of debate, however, by the late 1760s, there was a handful of pioneer settlers in the Lock Haven area. The settlers were farmers who were drawn to the fertile floodplain of the Susquehanna River and Bald Eagle Creek (Goodwin et al. 1989:14). Treaties with the Indians allowed a general sale of land to settlers, but their safety was never ensured. The tension that existed between the pioneers and Indians escalated with the advent of the Revolutionary War. Indian alliances with the British posed a threat to pioneers across the Pennsylvania frontier. In 1778, rampant fear prompted at least 200 area settlers to flee downriver to Fort Augusta at Sunbury, in what would be termed the "Great Runaway" (Hannegan 1986: County 3). This left much of the valley deserted, until the end of the Revolution.

After the war hostilities had ended, settlers returned to farm the fertile river valley. One of the major settlements in the area, just west of Great Island was "Old Town", near the present site of the City of Lock Haven. By 1800, most of the families that fled during the war had returned, making agriculture their major endeavor and tobacco their primary crop. Grist mills were established to process the crops, thus encouraging small villages to develop around the mills. Local availability of iron ore and limestone also resulted in the establishment of a handful of iron furnaces in the region. By the first quarter of the nineteenth century, the plentiful supplies of timber along the Susquehanna River were already being tapped for the Philadelphia market. Lumber and convenient river transport to eastern markets would combine to make Lock Haven an economic and industrial center.

Responding to New York State's success with the Erie Canal, in the early 1830s Pennsylvania officials established a canal system along the Susquehanna River to give western products greater access to markets in the eastern part of the state and the eastern seaboard. The last lock of the Pennsylvania Mainline Canal was located along the north side of the West Branch of the Susquehanna River in the area now known as Lower Lockport in 1833. Another canal, the Bald Eagle Cross-Cut Canal, connecting the mainline canal with Milesburg and Bellefonte in Centre County, was also being completed in Lock Haven. About the same time, a dam was being completed to create a haven for rafts of tied logs floating down the river. The combination of the completed dam and canals allowed for more efficient and reliable transportation of lumber and agricultural products down the river. This also fostered the development of the timber processing industry in the valley, as lumber mills located here to turn logs into timber ready for eastern markets. These river improvements catapulted the Lock Haven area into its economic and social prime.

The original plan for Lock Haven was laid out in October 1833 by Jeremiah "Jerry" Church. Church, a raftsman who realized the potential of a town on the northern terminal of two canal lines, purchased 200 acres along the river for \$20,000 (Hay et al. 1979:7). The enterprising Church designed a simple grid pattern of 165 building lots extending four blocks away from the river on both sides of the Bald Eagle Cross-Cut Canal. Prior to the river improvements and Church's grid, Lock Haven was a small, sleepy riverside settlement known as "Old Town". The name "Lock Haven" was derived from the recently built system of canals with its locks, and the log-raft haven created by the dam. (Dashiell et al. 1985:16)

Lock Haven was incorporated as a borough in 1840, made the county seat of Clinton County in 1844, and incorporated as a city in 1870. The lumber industry expanded significantly in 1849 with the completion of the West Branch Boom. The boom, a large chain of interconnected logs that collected free-floating logs in the river, facilitated large-scale timber processing by boosting the volume and efficiency of the logging industry in Lock Haven (Dashiell et al. 1985: 17). The completion of the boom ushered in the 1850s as a decade of prosperity. Sawmills were established in Lock Haven near the boom to process the logs. Related industries appeared, such as planing mills, furniture factories, and a sash and door factory (Vento et al. 1989:83). The rise in new employees increased the demand for services, such as shops, stores, and hotels. Additional city plats were added to Jerry Church's original plan in 1841, 1852, 1853, 1856, and 1859. The railroad arrived in 1859, when the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad extended its tracks from Sunbury. The population of Lock Haven in 1850 was 830, and by 1860 it had risen to 3,349 (Hannegan 1986: County 16). By 1866, Pennsylvania was the nation's leading supplier of lumber (Goodwin et al. 1989:14).

Periodic floods, culminating with the 1889 flood, severely affected the lumber industry. In 1866, ice damaged the dam, making the boom practically useless. There were also floods in 1865 and 1876, which forced the industry into recessions and closed some of the mills (Vento et al. 1989:107). Though the timber industry in Lock Haven had been in decline because of depleted resources, the 1889 flood dealt the final blow. Specifically, the flood damaged both canals, closing them for navigation. The only lock on both systems that survived the 1889 flood was the last lock of the Bald Eagle Cross-Cut Canal at East Water Street in Lock Haven, which was uniquely engineered to withstand major floods.

Stripped of its canals and its most prominent commodity, Lock Haven's industry diversified in the post-canal era. The prominent industrial players of the twentieth century established themselves during this era. These included the Pennsylvania Pulp and Paper Company, the Queen's Run Fire Brick Company, and the Lock Haven Silk Mill (Vento et al. 1989:108). Related lumber industries, such as planing mills and furniture factories,

continued doing business after the 1889 flood. In 1937, the Piper Aircraft Corporation moved to Lock Haven from Bradford, establishing itself as a prominent employer in the county.

Woodward Township

Much of the early, pre-canal history of Lock Haven is also applicable to Woodward Township (incorporated 1841), which is directly across the river from the city. In earlier times, an Indian village existed upriver from Lockport at Monseystown. Just as Lock Haven was establishing an identity of its own with the arrival of the canal, so was Lockport. Lockport is one of three villages that comprise Woodward Township, the others being Dunnstown and Swissdale. Woodward was named for George W. Woodward, presiding judge of the district in 1841. The village of Dunnstown was founded by William Dunn, who intended Dunnstown to be the county seat of Lycoming County in 1794. Williamsport, however, became the county seat and Dunnstown, in turn, grew only into a small settlement. The village of Swissdale was established in 1832 by three families from Switzerland who settled in the more mountainous region of Woodward, north of the river and its floodplain.

Similar to Jerry Church, Nathaniel Hanna may have recognized the impending lumber "boom" and looked to capitalize upon it with real estate. The advantageous location of his farm, along the river across from Old Town, prompted Hanna to subdivide it into building lots that would eventually comprise the village of Lower Lockport, below the Jay Street Bridge. This coincided with the introduction of Lock #34 of the West Branch of the Pennsylvania Canal in 1834. The increased canal commerce brought with it development and timber processing operations, stimulating growth in Lockport. Hanna went one step farther and constructed the Hanna Hotel in 1834. Another hotel, the Woodward House, was built in 1847, to accommodate the loggers and raftsmen. The Woodward House "entertained from twelve thousand to twenty-five thousand in one season" (Linn 1883:670). A ferry connected Lockport with Lock Haven, and in 1852 was replaced by a covered bridge. In 1855, William White purchased the land upriver from the Jay Street bridge and subdivided it into the village now known as Upper Lockport. Built from end to end by 1875, Upper Lockport was primarily a residential area.

In 1833, Lockport had a population of 275 and was comprised of: 49 dwelling houses, 2 hotels, 1 store, 1 brewery, 2 blacksmith shops, and 1 schoolhouse (Linn 1883: 670). The 1889 flood effectively ended the lumber business of Lockport, as it had in the rest of the valley. The result was that Lockport was "relegated to the status of Lock Haven suburb" (Vento et al. 1989:178). In the 1970s several buildings around the Jay Street Bridge were razed, including the Woodward House and the Hanna Hotel. These demolitions effectively split Lockport into the two halves, Lower and Upper Lockport, divided by the Jay Street Bridge.

Flemington Borough

Flemington Borough was incorporated as a borough in 1864. Within six years, however, it was annexed by the City of Lock Haven, and at a later date it became part of Allison Township. In 1896, Flemington was reincorporated as a borough. It was named after John Fleming, an early settler in this area. Similar to the rest of the river valley, Flemington came into its own during the canal and lumber era. The Bald Eagle Cross-Cut Canal, completed in 1834, ran beside the Bald Eagle Creek in Flemington and served as a link to other valley communities. Flemington also developed as a trading point in the canal. Goods were shipped to and from the agricultural communities in the Bald Eagle, Nittany, and Sugar Valleys. An 1869 map of Flemington reveals warehouses and mills grouped

along Canal Street (Richie and Stranahan 1869). These buildings, along with railroad tracks, belie the trading post that was Flemington.

Castanea Township

Castanea Township lies south and east of the City of Lock Haven, and encompasses the western half of the Great Island. The Great Island deserves merit for its wealth of prehistorical archaeological remains. The island served generations of Indians as a central trading post, and therefore was a strategic location when settlers first arrived in the valley. Castanea was created from Bald Eagle Township in 1875, and its name is the Latin word for chestnut - this being a predominant type of trees in the village (Hannegan 1986: 24). The population of the young township in 1880 was 343 with the majority centered in the village of Castanea, situated on the south side of the Bald Eagle Creek.

The village was laid out in 1871 and by 1882 included 40 homes, a school, stores, shops, and several industrial complexes (Hannegan 1986: Flemington 24). The township grew slowly, with its population in 1910 being 463. (Hannegan 1986: County 10) Castanea is unique in the respect that it developed away from the canal route, and at a later date than the other areas in the Lock Haven area. Although half of the township's land, along the Susquehanna River and on Great Island, is devoted to agriculture, the half along the Bald Eagle Creek, south of Lock Haven, developed as an agricultural processing and industrial center. One of the region's largest employers, Hammermill Paper, is located in Castanea.

4. ARCHITECTURAL OVERVIEW

4. ARCHITECTURAL OVERVIEW

The architecture of the Lock Haven area responds not only to the stylistic trends occurring during the area's historical development, but also to the region's economic development, availability of building materials, and the building constraints of the natural environment. The architectural character of the study area is defined by what has remained from the region's period of prosperity, what has survived the fires and floods, and what has lasted from periods of economic depression and suburbanization.

Because the area is surrounded by mountains and steep valleys and because the regional economy and transportation routes were tied to the West Branch of the Susquehanna River, early development in the Lock Haven area was concentrated primarily in the river's floodplain. Lock Haven was a timber industry town, and therefore, frame construction dominates the landscape. Very few homes were built of brick, a comparably more expensive building product, until the twentieth century. Brick construction in the City of Lock Haven, however, is more common than surrounding areas due to that community's greater civic, commercial, and industrial prominence and for fire prevention reasons.

Architectural structures in the project area range in age from the farmhouses of the early 1800s to the mobile homes and prefabricated housing units of the late twentieth century. There are three general periods of architectural development in Lock Haven and the surrounding areas: the canal era (settlement to 1889), the post-canal era (1889 to 1945) and the post-war era (1945 to present). Although most of the residential buildings in the study area are single-family, detached houses, some of those outside the city are farm complexes. Lock Haven, Dunnstown, and Castanea have a larger percentage of non-residential structures than the rest of the study area, but the City of Lock Haven has, by far, the greatest number and variety of buildings. Single-family, detached housing is the common residential form in the study area. Lock Haven's downtown, however, does contain several attached dwellings and duplexes.

Most of the architecturally significant churches, commercial and public buildings, in the project area, are located in Lock Haven. These tend to be brick buildings designed in a variety of post-Civil War architectural styles. Outside the city, non-residential construction tends to be vernacular frame buildings with only a moderate degree of architectural detailing. Farm-related structures are primarily found in Woodward and Castanea Townships.

A mixture of architectural styles is represented in the study area, including the Greek Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne, and Colonial Revival, as well as modern styles. Most of the buildings are vernacular examples of these styles, but some of the more prominent residents did erect and maintain high-style buildings. The majority of these are in the Water Street Historic District in Lock Haven. The Clinton County Historic Sites Survey has identified dozens of other structures and several other potential historic districts in Lock Haven and the project area which are either architecturally or culturally significant (Hannegan 1986). The following is an overview of the architectural character of the four municipalities in the study area.

City of Lock Haven

Lock Haven is the county seat and the largest municipality in Clinton County. It has always been the political, cultural, financial, industrial, commercial, and transportation center of the region, and, therefore, contains the greatest collection of architecturally and historically significant buildings. During the canal era, Lock Haven's most prosperous and architecturally significant period, development was primarily focused along the river and

the Bald Eagle Cross-Cut Canal, comprising the city's central business district and the industrial areas that developed before the closing of the canals in 1889. The majority of the city's high-style architecture was built at this time, including most of the buildings in the Water Street National Register Historic District.

Most of the historic buildings in the district are related to the lumber industry -- the homes are of the men responsible for the burgeoning industry and the commercial buildings serviced the workforce (Wagner 1973). The district includes several architectural styles popular in the mid-nineteenth century: Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, Italianate, and Second Empire. The use of brick as a building material rose in the 1860s after the commercial core of Lock Haven experienced a destructive fire in 1862 (Hannegan 1986). An architectural highlight in Lock Haven is the 1867 Italian Villa-style Clinton County Courthouse (035-LH-092), designed by prominent nineteenth-century Philadelphia architect, Samuel Sloan. Some of the other more notable Lock Haven buildings from this period include the 1865 Gothic Revival-style Heisey House (035-LH-105), the 1854 Italianate-style Levi A. Mackey House (035-LH-004), and the 1857 Italianate-style Jacob Graffius House (035-LH-002).

The city's and the region's fortunes dried up when both of the canals were closed after the 1889 flood. Although local industry diversified and the city continued to expand, it was not with the same energy and grandeur as in the canal era. Development in Lock Haven continued to occur in the central city, but also spread out along the major arterials to the south, west, and east following the new industries. The architecture of Lock Haven during this era is typified by vernacular interpretations of the Queen Anne and Colonial Revival styles. Most residences were built of brick or frame, and situated on large lots. Vernacular and high-style, attached brick and stone storefronts, offices, and warehouses, however, continued to be built in downtown Lock Haven.

After the war, the downtown and other areas in Lock Haven began to decline as more people moved away from the central city to the city limits and into the surrounding rural areas, such as Flemington and Woodward Townships. The architecture of this era is modern, reflected in the split levels, ranches, and other contemporary designs that are found in Lock Haven.

Woodward Township

Due to its extremely hilly terrain, development in sparsely populated Woodward Township has remained close to the floodplain or in the valleys. The township consists of five major settlements: Dunnstown, Lockport, Swissdale, Monseytown or Water Valley, and Queens Run.

Located along Route 664 and US 220 on top of a hill, Dunnstown includes only a few vernacular frame dwellings and other structures dating from the last century. Most of the buildings in the Dunnstown area are contemporary frame and brick homes dating from the post-war period. Dunnstown is the largest community and administrative center of Woodward Township, containing a school, churches, stores, and other community buildings.

The town of Lockport originally stretched along the north shore of the river on both sides of the Jay Street Bridge until the mid-1970s when several buildings around the bridge were razed, splitting the town in two halves: Lower and Upper Lockport. Lower Lockport is a collection of mostly two-story frame, Victorian-era houses dating from the construction of the Pennsylvania Mainline Canal in 1833. These buildings, some of which were built after the canal was closed in 1889, include a range of styles, such as vernacular, Greek

Revival, Italianate, and Queen Anne. All of the houses in Lower Lockport front the river and many of them have ornamental detailing around their doors, windows, and porches.

Upper Lockport consists of about forty, two-story, predominantly frame houses, half of which are modern structures erected since the 1940s. About fifteen of the homes date from the canal era and are architecturally similar to those in Lower Lockport (Dashiell et al. 1985). Upper Lockport is situated on a wide stretch of floodplain, unlike Lower Lockport, and therefore has developed into a collection of widely spaced homes on a series of residential blocks.

Swissdale is a 3.2-mile linear settlement of about fifty structures situated along the edge of Simcox Mountain, at the intersection of German Hollow and Croak Hollow Roads. The community includes individual houses, farm complexes, a church, and a school, most of which are associated with the settlement of Swiss immigrants in 1832. Swissdale contains a substantial number of architecturally and culturally significant buildings and was identified as a potential historic district in the 1986 Clinton County Historic Sites Survey (Hannegan 1986).

Monseytown is the historic name of the floodplain area along the West Branch of the Susquehanna River between Upper Lockport and Queens Run. Several farmhouse complexes remain in this agricultural stretch of the river. The oldest is the Hanna House (035-WW-072), originally built as a frame dwelling in 1813, but expanded in 1830 with a Greek Revival stone addition. The Packer Farm Complex (035-WW-116) with its circa 1885 2-1/2 story, stone main house and vertical-sided bank barn is another architecturally significant farm complex in this part of Woodward Township. The 1916 Probst Farm Complex (035-WW-115) is another architecturally distinctive complex with its brick trigabled ell farmhouse and lancet windowed barn. Monseytown also includes Water Valley, a residential development containing approximately fifty post-war, single-family detached houses, most of them built in the 1960s and 1970s. The homes are both of frame and masonry construction and range in style from vernacular to ranch, trailers, split levels, and prefabricated units. The majority of them are clustered in suburban developments or in a trailer park.

Although settlement in Queens Run, the uppermost developed section along the Susquehanna River in the project area, dates from the days of the original fire brick works in the mid-nineteenth century, only a few vernacular houses remain from this period. The other ten or so structures in this area were houses erected between the 1950s and 1970s, some of which are pre-fabricated houses and trailers.

Castanea Township

There are three distinct areas of development in Castanea Township: the agricultural area, the village, and the industrial district. The agricultural area consists of scattered farmhouses along the floodplains of the Susquehanna River and on Great Island, east of the City of Lock Haven. The 1866 McCormick House (035-CT-011) on Great Island, east of the Great Island Bridge, is an excellent example of an Italianate-style farmhouse in this setting. The township's second area of development is represented by the village of Castanea, a modest trading and industrial center along Bald Eagle Creek south of Lock Haven. Founded in 1871, this collection of late-nineteenth and early-twentieth-century frame houses, shops, and support structures forms its own small, but independent community.

The modern factory complexes and highway development on the northern side of Bald Eagle Creek reflect Castanea's third aspect of development. This industrial area abuts the

older Lock Haven manufacturing district and serves as home to some of the county's largest employers, such as the Hammermill Paper Company. Post-war suburban development and growth of Piper Aircraft have led to residential infill along most of the township's river frontage. Great Island remains largely agricultural, but some suburban development has occurred around the village of Castanea.

Borough of Flemington

Flemington is the county's second most populated borough after Mill Hall. The opening of the Bald Eagle Cross-Cut Canal in the 1830s prompted non-agricultural development in Flemington. The Hugh Devling House (035-FM-005) is an excellent example of a transitional Greek Revival-style residence with a large Italianate-style barn owned by one of the town's first settlers. Commercial buildings and large stylish homes like Devling's began to be built among the older farmhouses in Flemington during the mid-nineteenth century. Most were established along the canal route and on Canal and High Streets, two early commercial corridors. Several of the brick and frame structures in this core area are architecturally significant due to their Greek Revival and Italianate-style features around the windows, doors, and cornices (Hannegan 1986).

Always in the shadow of Lock Haven, Flemington remained a relatively small settlement in rural Allison Township until the 1890s when it was officially re-incorporated as a borough. A few significant buildings were built at this time, but the majority of the post-Civil War construction in Flemington was vernacular frame housing. More than half of the development in Flemington, however, appears to have been built in the past fifty years as suburban tract housing for Lock Haven workers. These modest brick and frame homes represent a mixture of vernacular styles: Colonial Revival, Cape Cod, ranch, and modern. Suburban sprawl and automobile-oriented commercial development has greatly affected the historic character of Flemington.

**5. SUMMARY OF ARCHITECTURAL
RESOURCE SURVEYS**

5. SUMMARY OF ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCE SURVEYS

As part of its compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (as amended 1980), Executive Order 11593, and Title 36 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Parts 60-66 and 800, the COE began an environmental impact analysis of architectural resources for the Lock Haven Local Flood Protection Project in 1974. The purpose of this report, and successive architectural resource studies, was to determine whether any potentially impacted structures were eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, and how those eligible resources should be considered in the project's planning process. The COE continued historic resource evaluations through Phase I and Phase II analyses, developing two MOAs along the way in 1975 and 1988. The following is a summary of the COE's architectural resource surveys dating from 1974 to the present.

During 1974 and 1975, the COE conducted a pre-authorization environmental impact study that identified two resources listed on the National Register in the project impact area: the Water Street Historic District and the Heisey House at 362 East Water Street, both in Lock Haven. Eight other potentially eligible resources were also identified: the proposed Sloan Historic District, Roger's Gymnasium at Lock Haven University, the Clinton County Courthouse, and four individual houses in Lock Haven, and the John McCormick Homestead in Castanea (Trieschman, COE to Wewer, SHPO 1974). The proposed Sloan Historic District was later determined to be outside the project's impact area.

Although the COE's study did include some previously identified archaeological sites and included one architectural resource outside of Lock Haven, it did not contain a thorough identification and evaluation of all the levee's physical or visual effects on historic structures or archaeological resources outside the historic district or the city (Hay et al. 1979: C-1). The resulting 1975 Final Environmental Statement included the signing of an MOA stipulating that the flood wall along Water Street in Lock Haven contain six openings in order to lessen the adverse visual effects caused by placing the levee between the historic mansions on East Water Street and the West Branch of the Susquehanna River (COE 1975).

In 1978-79 a more comprehensive Phase I archaeological, historical, and cultural resources study was conducted for the preparation of the project's Phase I General Design Memorandum (Hay et al. 1979). The study's purpose was to expand upon the previous reconnaissance study by discussing a greater scope of historical properties and neighborhoods, as well as the visual and spatial relationship between the Susquehanna River, the canals, the City of Lock Haven, and the surrounding area. The report recommended that the John McCormick Homestead in Castanea Township; the brick works and saw mills in Queens Run, Woodward Township; the canal-era houses, the Lock Keeper's House, and Lock No. 34 in Lockport, Woodward Township; the Bald Eagle Cross-Cut Canal lock in Lock Haven, and other properties warranted further investigation (Trieschman, COE to Weintraub, SHPO 1980). The Hay et al. report also suggested that a Phase II study be initiated to identify and evaluate potentially eligible architectural resources in the project's impact area (Hay et al. 1979: C-11).

In 1984, the Clinton County Planning Commission hired Susan Hannegan to conduct a county wide comprehensive historic sites survey. Hannegan's survey, which was partially funded by a SHPO grant, played a major role in the COE's survey efforts, although it was done outside of the COE's work program. As part of her survey, she first addressed the Water Street National Register Historic District, the original 1973 nomination for which did not indicate whether its more than 412 individual structures were either contributing

or non-contributing properties. Her work included preparing an architectural and historical inventory, as well as photographing and completing Pennsylvania Historical Resource Survey Forms for all the structures in the district (Hannegan 1984). At the same time, she also submitted a draft National Register nomination for Lock No. 34 and the Lock Keeper's House in Lockport. Although the nomination was never finalized, the SHPO did determine the property eligible for listing in the National Register (Ramsey, SHPO to Hannegan 1984). Between 1985 and 1986, Hannegan completed the county survey, identifying several individually eligible properties and potential historic districts, including a Lower Lockport Historic District, a Flemington Historic District, and Great Island District, in the project area (Hannegan 1986).

The project's 1980 Phase I General Design Memorandum (GDM I) identified 139 structures to be removed for the construction of the project (COE 1980). In 1984, John Milner Associates, under the direction of David A. Dashiell III, was contracted by the COE to conduct a Phase II architectural investigation of the 139 affected properties: one hundred eight in Woodward Township, twelve properties in Castanea Township, and nineteen properties in Lock Haven, outside the historic district (Dashiell et al. 1985). Most of the properties in Woodward Township would be physically impacted by the construction of the levee, due to induced flooding and removal. The other properties in Lock Haven and Castanea would be indirectly impacted by the levee, which would visually separate them from the Susquehanna River (Dashiell et al. 1985: 4).

The Dashiell et al. report identified eligible architectural resources, determined the project's potential effects on those identified historic resources, and then made recommendations for mitigation measures (Figure 5.1). Based on Hannegan's previous Lockport research, Dashiell concluded that there was a potentially eligible Lower Lockport Historic District of twenty two structures, including the previously identified Lock No. 34 and the Lock Keeper's House. Two other structures in rural Woodward Township, the Hanna and Stern Houses, were also found to be eligible. All of the identified eligible architectural resources in Woodward Township, Dashiell et al. determined, would be adversely affected by the flood protection project.

The Dashiell et al. report also identified four eligible resources in Castanea Township, one of which, the Myers House, would be adversely affected by the proposed levee. In addition, the study addressed the historical and architectural significance of the Bald Eagle Cross-Cut Canal lock under East Water Street in Lock Haven and outlined a mitigation plan for the resource which would be destroyed during the construction of the flood wall. The SHPO agreed with all of Dashiell et al.'s findings on September 5, 1985 (Williams, SHPO to Johnson, COE 1985). Hannegan's completed survey in 1986 found that four structures in the Upper Lockport section of Woodward Township, the Alley, Baney, James McGill and Widmann McGill Houses, might also be either individually eligible for the National Register or eligible as part of a district, although she did not recommend that a district, in fact, existed. Previously, Dashiell et al. had determined, and the SHPO concurred, that these properties were not eligible for listing in the National Register.

By 1987, further engineering studies had indicated that the flood protection project's overall impact area would have to be expanded to include a review of seventy-four additional properties (COE 1987: D-5), (Figures 5.2 and 5.3). Thirty-nine additional structures in Woodward Township would be subject to induced flooding and thus were to be removed. Because the runway of the Lock Haven Municipal Airport had to be extended to enable planes to safely take off and land over the levee, twenty-five Lock Haven structures on Church and Main Streets were to be razed. When the levee's lower tie-out was realigned and extended in Upper Flemington, nine more properties needed to

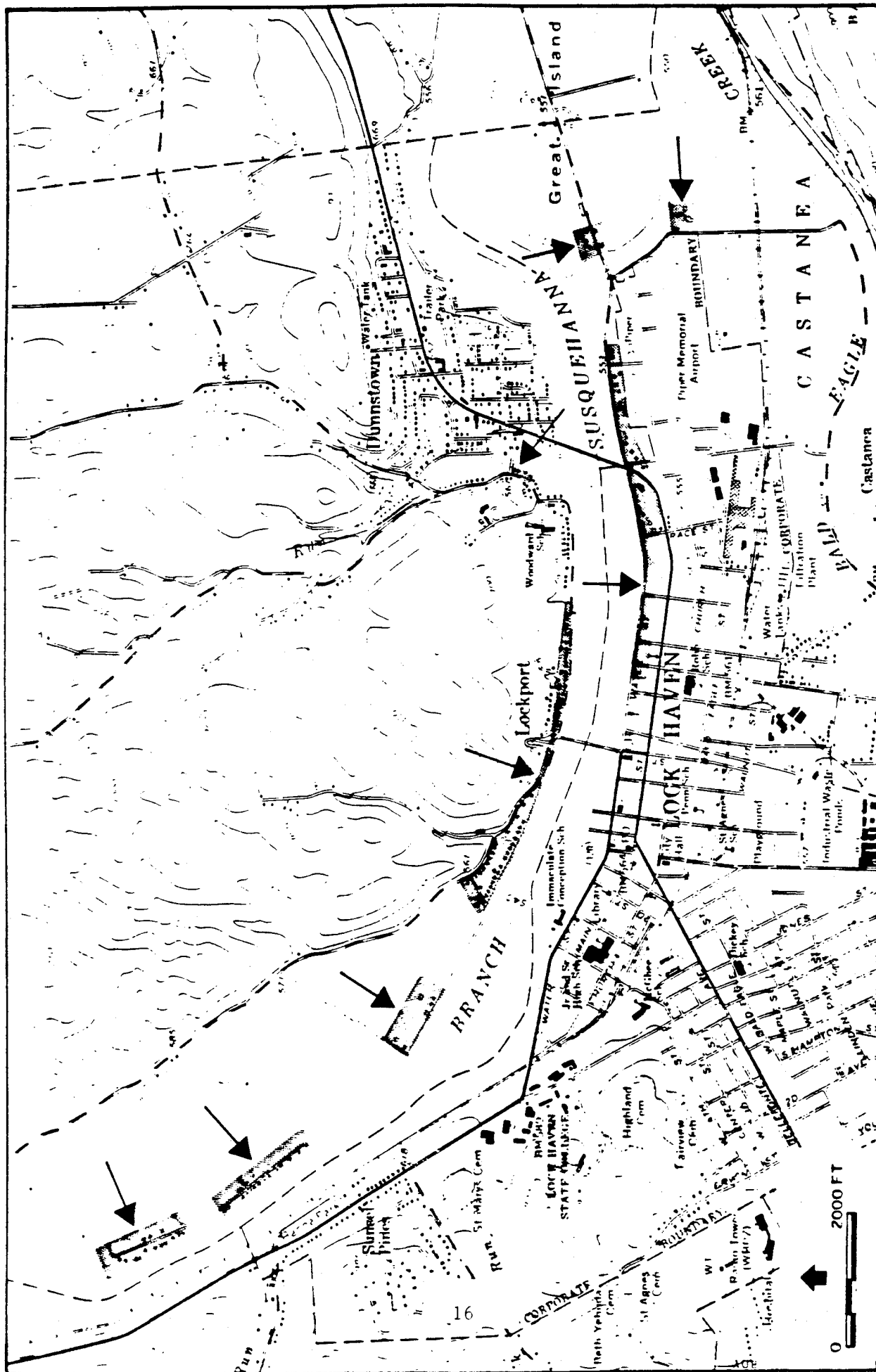


Figure 5.1
Architectural Resource Study Areas Survey Map (Dashiell et al. 1985)

USGS 7.5 Minute Series
Lock Haven Quadrangle
1973 Edition

Study Area

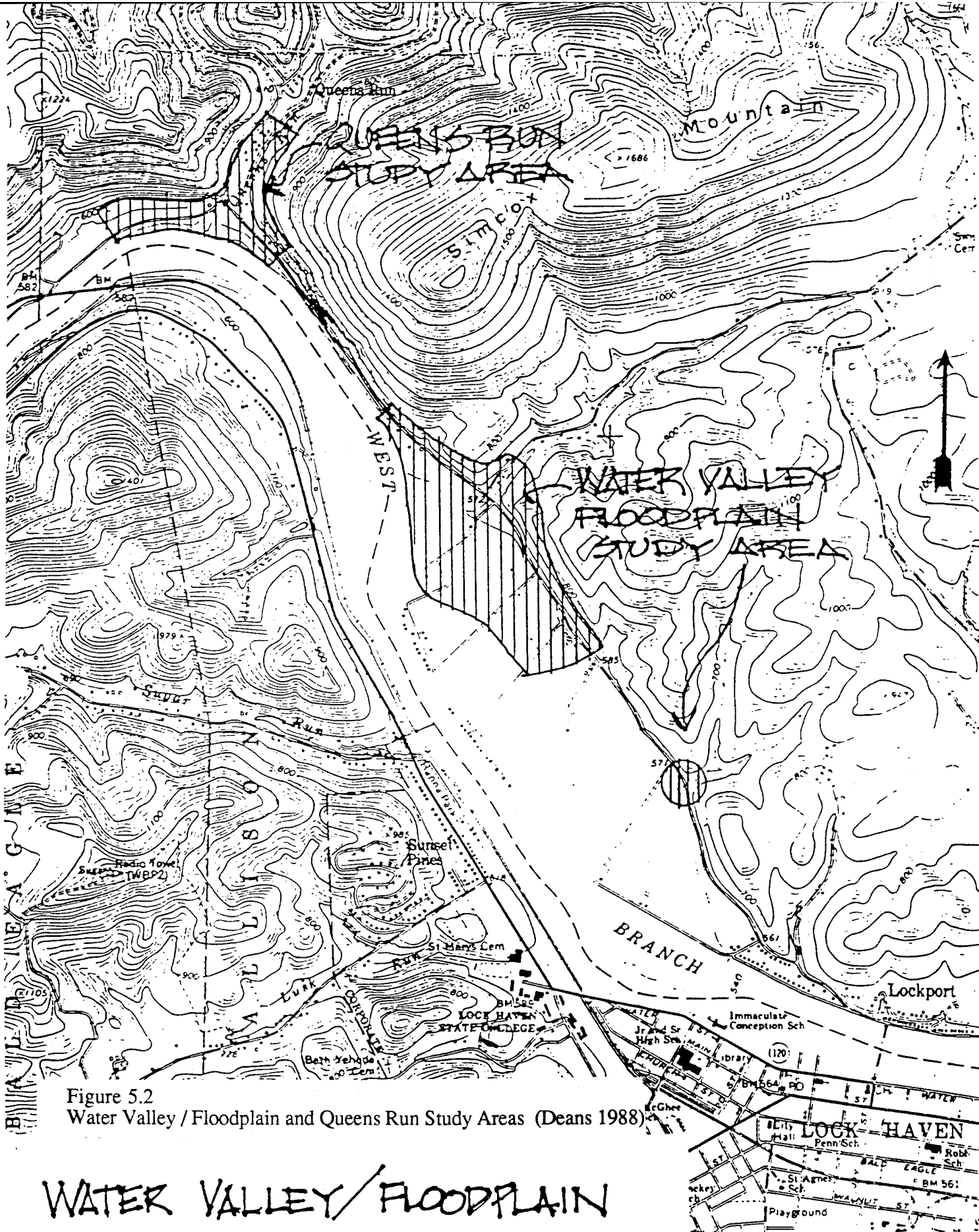


Figure 5.2
Water Valley / Floodplain and Queens Run Study Areas (Deans 1988)

WATER VALLEY / FLOODPLAIN AND QUEENS RUN STUDY AREAS

Lock Haven, Pa. 7.5' Quad
Photorevised 1973
Scale: 1" = 2,000'

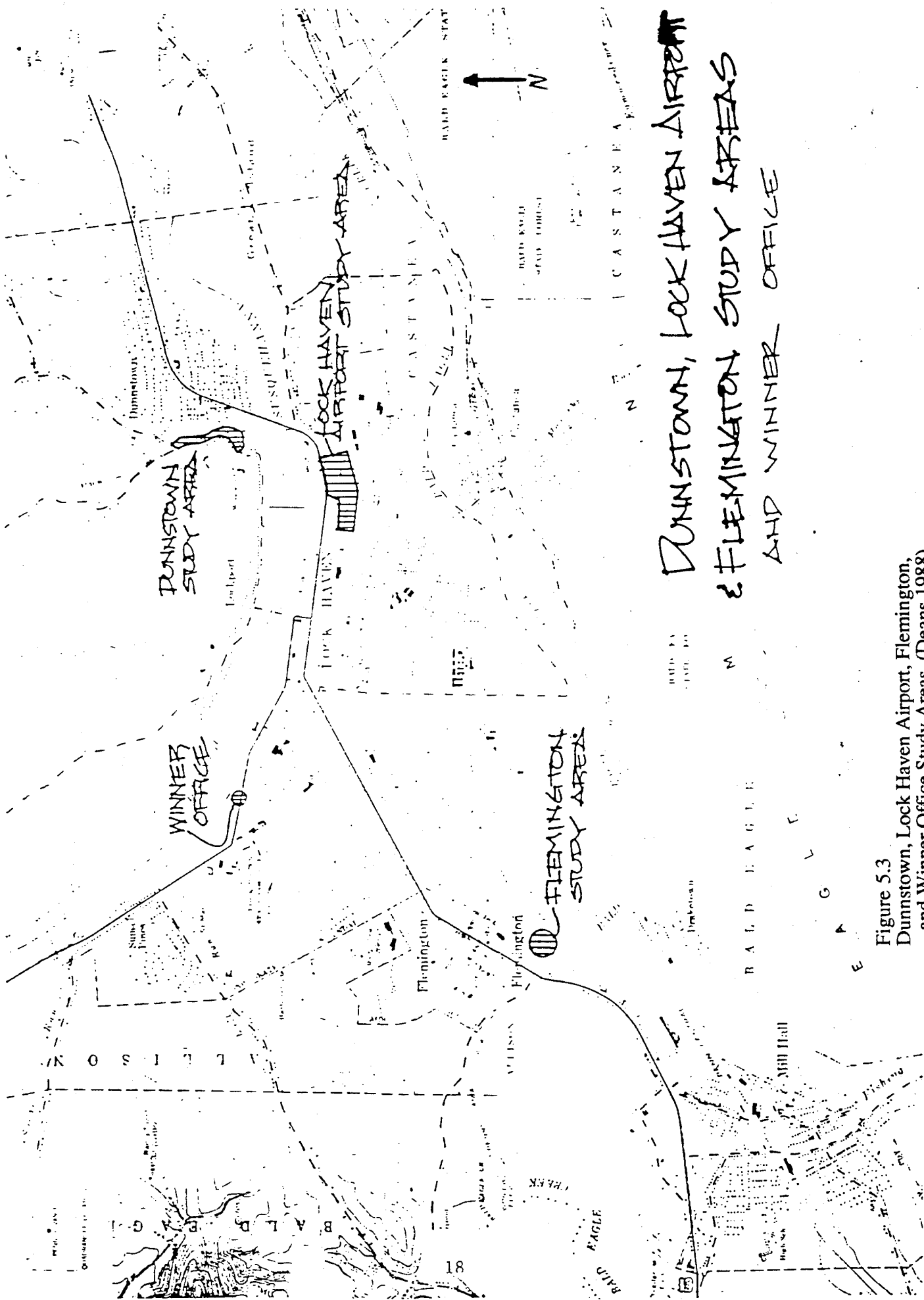


Figure 5.3
Dunstons, Lock Haven Airport, Flemington,
and Winner Office Study Areas (Deans 1988)

be surveyed. The levee was also extended at the upper tie-out in Lock Haven, adding one last building to the expanded study area.

The COE contracted Thomas R. Deans Associates in the summer of 1986 to complete another Phase II architectural resource evaluation to investigate these newly identified impact areas (Deans 1988:1). Deans concluded that only three additional properties would be eligible for the National Register: the Samuel Probst Farm Complex and Isaac Packer Farm Complex in Woodward Township, and the Hugh Devling House in Flemington Borough. Because the Samuel Probst and the Isaac Packer Farm Complexes would both be affected by the project due to induced flooding, Deans proposed that the two houses be relocated out of the flood plain by elevating them. The third eligible property, the Hugh Devling House, would be visually affected by the project through an alteration of its landscape. The report recommended sensitive project design and landscaping be used to mitigate the project's effects on the site.

Vendel Enviro-Industrial Consultants was contracted to complete a Phase I and Phase II evaluations of potential archaeological sites in 1987 (Vento et al. 1989). Although their study was primarily focused on archaeological resources, it did contain a significant amount of research on the historical development and architecture of parts of the project area. The Vento et al. research was therefore a major factor in the construction of the mitigation development process.

For more comprehensive information on the individual properties surveyed, the consultants' findings, and other pertinent data, please refer to Appendix C: Summary of Architectural Resource Surveys.

**6. SUMMARY OF MITIGATION
MEASURES**

6. SUMMARY OF MITIGATION MEASURES

The following section outlines the history of the architectural resources mitigation process for the Lock Haven Local Flood Protection Project, highlighting the development of the 1975 and 1988 MOAs. It also explains why each of the architectural resources individually listed in the 1988 MOA was included and identifies some of the unresolved issues resulting from the MOA process. For more information on the details of the project's mitigation measures, refer to the following appendices of this report: Appendix A for the 1975 MOA, Appendix B for the 1988 MOA, Appendix D for a list of the structures individually listed in the 1988 MOA, and Appendix E for the documentary correspondence referred to in this section.

6.1 The 1975 MOA

The 1975 MOA was developed as a response to the COE's 1974 Draft Environmental Statement. At that time, the Lock Haven Local Flood Protection Project consisted of approximately 9,900 feet of floodwall starting at Lock Haven University and ending near the Constitution Bridge, and a levee which followed a segment of Bald Eagle Creek. The COE, SHPO, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) signed an MOA in 1975 specifying the construction of six floodwall openings intended to decrease the adverse visual impact of the floodwall on the historic buildings' river view. The MOA also provided for the use of landscaping and architectural treatments to mitigate the visual impacts of the floodwall. The SHPO was to assist the COE in identifying the location of the openings and in designing the landscape and floodwall at a time when the project was at the advanced design development stage (ACHP 1975).

6.2 Project Revisions and Further Analysis

After the 1975 MOA was signed, the project underwent various revisions and accompanying cultural resource studies. Phase I advanced engineering and design studies indicated that, due to safety and structural considerations, a levee should be built along the river and not a floodwall as previously planned (COE 1980). The studies recommended that a much larger structure be built extending around the airport and back along Bald Eagle Creek to Flemington. This greatly increased the total number of impacted architectural resources on both sides of the river. Part of the studies, which were used for the 1980 General Design Memorandum (GDM I) (COE 1980), included a Phase I cultural resource reconnaissance (Hay et al. 1979) which identified several archaeological sites and 139 potentially eligible architectural resources in Lockport, Castanea, and Lock Haven which might also be impacted by the project. As a result of the project's design changes and in light of the new historic resource findings, the SHPO recommended that a new MOA for the project be prepared (Barrett, SHPO to Trieschman, COE 1980).

In 1984 John Milner Associates was retained by the COE to complete a Phase II evaluation of the 139 architectural properties identified in the project impact area to determine which, if any, of these resources were eligible, to assess any adverse effects on architectural resources identified as eligible, and to recommend mitigation measures (Dashiell et al. 1985). A Phase II General Design Memorandum (GDM II) was released in 1987 with a revised floodwall and levee design which added 74 new structures to the project's total impact area. In 1987 Thomas A. Deans Associates was retained to do a Phase II study for the newly impacted area (Deans 1988). In the interim, Susan Hannegan had independently completed a countywide historic sites survey for the Clinton County Planning Commission (Hannegan 1984 and 1986). (See Section 5. Summary of Architectural Resource Surveys for more information about these studies.) The culmination of these events led to the development of a new MOA in 1988.

6.3 Organization of the 1988 MOA

The COE, SHPO, Local Sponsor, Clinton County Historical Society, and ACHP worked together in 1988 to formulate a mitigation plan based upon the various consultant findings. Because information on some of the identified resources, such as the Jacob Graffius House (035-LH-002) and the Bald Eagle Cross-Cut Canal Lock (035-LH-099A) in Lock Haven, would be unavailable until work had begun on the project, the mitigation plan was developed as a process MOA. The introduction to the MOA sets out the conditions that instigated the preparation of the document and acknowledges the parties involved with reaching this agreement and their responsibilities.

The MOA establishes the stipulations of the agreement and the measures that are to be executed in the course of the project (pp. 2-6). Eight stipulations are delineated. The first stipulation requires the project schedule to allow for the completion of all identification, evaluation and treatment efforts outlined in the MOA (p. 2). The second stipulation recognizes that prior identification, evaluation and treatment efforts may have been completed and may satisfy some of the requirements of the MOA (p. 2). Stipulation three discusses evaluation and effect assessment. This provision requires all evaluation efforts to be in compliance with the criteria established in 36 CFR Part 60 and 36 CFR Sect. 800.4(c) and all effect assessments to be in accordance with 36 CFR Sects. 800.5 and 800.9. If the SHPO concurs with the determinations of eligibility and/or effect, that concurrence will meet this agreement's requirements (p. 2).

The fourth stipulation, treatment, contains five provisions (pp. 3-4). The first and second provisions set out the standards of treatment for historic structures and archaeological properties and provide for the SHPO and the ACHP to review all plans. The third provision discusses funding and requires every effort to be made to minimize the costs and time necessary for mitigation. The fourth provision encourages peer and/or specialist review of the project. The final provision mandates that any unexpected discoveries made in the course of the project be dealt with in accordance with the "Emergency Recovery Plan" (discussed in an attachment to the MOA) and appropriate regulations.

The fifth stipulation has seven provisions related to performance standards (pp. 4-5). The first provision requires adequate time, funds and other resources to be allocated for the completion of the project. The second provision mandates that all professionals directing historic and archaeological work meet the qualification standards established by the Secretary of the Interior's "Guidelines." The third and fourth provisions require that all materials gathered or produced during the course of the project are appropriately curated and that a plan for the public interpretation of the results of the historic and archaeological investigations be prepared. The last three provisions allow the SHPO review of all draft reports and plans and establishes that copies of final reports be distributed appropriately and in accordance with National Register procedures.

The sixth stipulation concerns coordination and dispute resolution. It sets out a resolution process in the event that either the SHPO and/or ACHP object to any plans or reports produced under the MOA (p. 5). Stipulation seven establishes an amendment process for the MOA and stipulation eight determines the procedure if the COE and/or local sponsor fail to comply with the terms of the MOA (pp. 5-6).

The MOA also includes four attachments; Attachment 3 - Status of Work, Attachment 4- Procedures for Raising, Relocation, and Removal of Historic Structures, Attachment 5- Special Demolition Measures, and Attachment E - Location of Properties Scheduled for Further Cultural Resources Work and Expenditure.

6.4 Provisions of the 1988 MOA

Mitigation actions for each identified eligible resource that will be adversely affected by the project are specified in Attachments 3, 4, and 5 of the 1988 MOA. Attachment 3 - Status of Work primarily discusses the treatment of archaeological resources. It also addresses the levee's general design and landscaping issues. The MOA provides for sensitive landscaping and architectural design to minimize the adverse visual impact on identified eligible structures and their historic riverside setting and landscape, such as those in the Water Street Historic District in Lock Haven (035-LH-1 to 412), the Hugh Devling House (035-FM-006) in Flemington Borough, and the Myers House (035-CT-009) in Castanea Township. The SHPO commented on the preliminary landscaping and design of the floodwall and levee after reviewing the project's landscaping plan in the Phase II GDM (COE 1987), but reserved their final comments for later stage of design development (Deibler, SHPO to Johnson, COE 1987).

Most of the remaining mitigation measures for architectural resources that will be physically affected by the project are spelled out in Attachment 4 - Procedures for Raising, Relocation, and Removal of Historic Structures. It applies to thirty-six identified historic properties: seven in the Water Street Historic District in Lock Haven (035-LH-002, 004A, 027, 028, 029, 030, and 099A), four in Upper Lockport (035-WW-035, 041, 048, and 057), four in rural Woodward Township (035-WW-072, 073, 115, and 116), ten listed as contributing properties in the Lower Lockport Historic District (035-WW-001, 006, 008, 012, 011, 010, 013, 021, 023, and 025), and eleven listed as non-contributing structures in the Lower Lockport Historic District (035-WW-007, 009, 014, 015, 016, 017, 018, 019, 020, 022, and 024). Twenty four of these properties are included for HABS/HAER documentation as specified in Attachment 6. The eleven properties listed as non-contributing in Lower Lockport and one in Lock Haven (035-LH-002) are not scheduled for documentation, but they are included in a Marketing Plan.

Attachment 4 is organized into two sections. The first section, "Options", analyzes the variety of mitigation alternatives available for these resources. The COE will acquire interest in these properties either in fee simple or with flowage easements to restrict human habitation of the structures which will be physically impacted by the project. This leaves three alternatives for historic properties: raising or relocating them out of the floodplain, removing them, or allowing them to remain vacant. The COE has agreed to record twenty four structures to HABS/HAER standards before any of the above mentioned actions are taken (See Appendix D: Summary of Mitigation Measures for Architectural Resources in the MOA). The MOA indicates that structures should receive either a minimal or full level of documentation. The COE's request to the National Park Service (NPS) for stipulations about the level of documentation necessary is currently being reviewed by Mr. Lloyd Chapman, HABS/HAER Division, NPS (Fox, KFS to Van Dyke, NPS 1990).

For flood egress reasons, three Woodward Township properties presented the most suitable conditions for elevation, the Hanna House (035-WW-072), the Samuel Probst Farm Complex (035-WW-115), and the Isaac Packer Farm Complex (035-WW-116). The MOA provides for these buildings to be elevated out of the floodplain, if their owners so desire. Relocation would be in keeping with the Department of the Interior's recommended approach to moving historic structures, and would include appropriate landscaping of the property after the building was raised. The mitigation would also include HABS documentation by the COE before the elevation to document the property's historic setting, and evaluation by the SHPO after the elevation for recommendations to the COE and local sponsor about the structure's continued eligibility.

Two historic properties, the Lock Keeper's House (035-WW-001) and the Stern House (035-WW-073), are vacant and in deteriorated condition. If no acceptable offers come forth during the marketing plan process, these structures will be retained with flowage easements from the property owners. As specified in the MOA the Bald Eagle Cross-Cut Canal Lock will be documented and then demolished.

The second section of Attachment 4 outlines strategies for identifying, prioritizing, and implementing third-party alternatives to demolition. It includes a Marketing Plan to evaluate private proposals for retaining the historic structures instead of demolishing them. The Marketing Plan can be implemented for any of the twenty-four architectural resources individually listed in Attachment 6, or for the other identified eligible historic properties which will be physically affected by the project. Because the COE cannot allow human occupation of the buildings, it must acquire these properties. If these buildings cannot be raised, or relocated by their owners, the COE will purchase them and incorporate them into the Marketing Plan. The MOA states that the COE and the Local Sponsor would solicit proposals for the acquired buildings. If no acceptable proposals are found for a building, it will be recorded and then demolished.

Preliminary research has determined that there may be a historic addition to the Jacob Graffius House (035-LH-002) in the Water Street Historic District which may be impacted during the partial demolition of the house for the levee right-of-way. Because only the non-historic, rear additions of the house are being demolished, the property is identified in Attachment 4, but the issue was never addressed further in the MOA. Since the signing of the MOA, the consulting parties have worked out an understanding that provides for a historic preservation architect to be onsite to evaluate any historic architectural elements that may be revealed during the partial demolition of the Graffius House (Yowell 1990).

Attachment 5 specifies special demolition measures to be used when the razing of a structure may impact an identified archaeological resource. It states that demolition of a structure can occur only when the appropriate HABS/HAER recordation stipulations have been completed. The MOA stipulates that the SHPO will be given the opportunity to review these "soft demolition" measures.

6.5 Mitigation Issues

The following section discusses the individual architectural resources mentioned in the MOA and the special mitigation issues relating to each of them. It contains a descriptions of each property and an explanation of its National Register eligibility, current National Register status, project impact, incorporation into the MOA, and the mitigation actions outlined for it in the MOA. The properties are grouped into five study areas: Lower Lockport, Upper Lockport, Rural Woodward Township, the Water Street Historic District, and the Bald Eagle Cross-Cut Canal Lock.

Lower Lockport

The Phase II GDM shows that all of the structures in the Lower Lockport area will be impacted by induced flooding due to the construction of the Lock Haven levee and therefore will be removed (COE 1987). However, the Lock #34 and the Lock Keeper's House (035-WW-001), will not be demolished as part of the project, but will remain intact with flowage easements. In 1985 the Lower Lockport Historic District (035-WW-001, 006-025) was determined eligible for the National Register under Criterion A -- association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history -- for its significance in Pennsylvania canal transportation history (Dashiell et al. 1985:30). Based upon a 1984 National Register nomination initiated by Hannegan, the SHPO had

previously determined that Lock #34 and Lock Keeper's House were individually eligible for the same reason (Ramsey, SHPO to Hannegan 1984). To date, no National Register nomination has been completed for the Lower Lockport Historic District.

The following is a description of the Lower Lockport architectural resources that are included in Attachment 6 of the MOA for cultural mitigation:

(035-WW-001) The 1833 Lock Keeper's House is a 2-story, 4-bay, frame dwelling with an entrance portico, located between PA Route 664 and Canal Lock No.34 of the Pennsylvania Main Line Canal in Lower Lockport. The abandoned structure is currently in poor condition.

(035-WW-006) The circa 1890 Shoemaker House, a 2 1/2-story, 3-bay, frame dwelling with a full entrance porch and cross gable roof, is an example of Lockport's vernacular Victorian housing.

(035-WW-008) The 1873 Karchner House, a 2-story, 3-bay, frame house, with a central gabled roof over an entrance porch, is an example of Lockport's vernacular Greek Revival housing.

(035-WW-010) The circa 1875 Chilcot House, a 2-story, 3-bay, brick house with arched windows, quoins, and a modern wrought iron porch extending across the entire first floor front facade, is an example of Lockport's Italianate-style housing.

(035-WW-011) The circa 1865 Englert House, a 2-story, 4 bay, frame house with a porch with turned posts and scroll cut brackets extending across the entire first floor front facade, is an example of Lockport's vernacular canal-era housing.

(035-WW-012) The circa 1875 Fortney House, (now the Village Tavern), a 2-story, 5-bay, frame building with an entrance portico in the central bay, is an example of Lockport's vernacular Greek Revival housing.

(035-WW-013) The circa 1860 Kreamer House, a 2-story, 4-bay, frame dwelling with an elaborately detailed porch extending across the entire first floor front facade, is an example of Lockport's vernacular canal-era housing.

(035-WW-021) The circa 1849 Schultz House, a 2-story, brick dwelling with three bays on the first floor and five bays on the second has a central gabled roof over a circa 1928 full porch, and is an example of Lockport's vernacular canal-era housing.

(035-WW-022) The circa 1890 Poremsky House, a 2 1/2-story, 3-bay frame dwelling with a full entrance porch and cross gable roof, is an example of Lockport's vernacular Victorian housing.

(035-WW-025) The circa 1900 Pokorny House, a 2 1/2-story, 2-bay, brick house with a full porch with Tuscan columns extending across the first floor facade, is an example of Lockport's vernacular Italianate design.

The Dashiell et al. draft report recommended that only Lock #34 and the Lock Keeper's house (035-WW-001) were National Register-eligible. The rest of the properties (035-WW-006 to 025) along the old canal were found ineligible (Johnson, COE to Tise, SHPO 1985). After reviewing Dashiell et al.'s preliminary findings and Hannegan's early Lower Lockport fieldwork, the SHPO determined that Lock #34, the Lock Keeper's House, and the Lower Lockport Historic District were eligible for listing.

Previously, Hannegan had initiated but not completed, a National Register nomination for Lock #34 and the Lock Keeper's House. However, the SHPO determined that the properties were individually eligible (Ramsey, SHPO to Hannegan 1984). The SHPO said Lock #34 and the Lock Keeper's House represented a significant example of Pennsylvania canal-era transportation resources and were therefore eligible under National Register Criterion A as resources associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history (Williams, SHPO to Johnson, COE 1985).

After these initial SHPO comments, the COE requested Dashiell et al. to review the area again (Johnson, COE to Halpern, RGH 1985), whereafter the consultant revised their findings for the final Phase II report (Halpern, RGH to Johnson, COE 1985). However, the original survey cards were not revised. To this date, boundaries have not been defined and a National Register nomination has not been prepared for this district. The SHPO's files still contain two sets of survey cards, Dashiell et al.'s and Hannegan's.

Hannegan revised Dashiell et al.'s survey cards, adding information gathered from the more thorough analysis completed during the county survey. The buildings that are listed in the MOA for HABS documentation are the ones that she determined were architecturally or historically significant and contributing structures in the Lower Lockport Historic District. Hannegan's survey and the SHPO's 1985 comments imply that the district's period of significance is the canal era (1834-1889), although several of the homes individually listed in the MOA were built after 1889 when the canal was closed for operation. In addition, one of the houses (035-WW-019) dating from the canal-era is not included in the MOA for HABS documentation. It appears that the selection of buildings for the MOA was based upon relative levels of architectural integrity, rather than historic parameters.

The construction of the project would mean that all of the structures, except Lock #34 and the Lock Keeper's House, would be removed due to the increased flood hazard. Dashiell et al. found that demolition or alteration of the Lower Lockport Historic District properties would constitute an adverse effect (Dashiell et al. 1985:32). The parties decided that the best course of action would be to document the buildings listed as contributing structures in the Hannegan survey, and to include all of the Lower Lockport properties in the Marketing Plan. The MOA states that the Lock Keeper's House will remain vacant with flowage easements, but will be fully recorded for HABS. The canal lock itself has not been included in the MOA because the induced flooding concern was found to have no adverse effect on the stone and wooden structure. Lock #34 would remain intact and resist flooding as it has done for the past century.

Upper Lockport Reach

The Phase II GDM shows that all of the structures in the Upper Lockport area will experience induced flooding due to the construction of the Lock Haven levee and therefore will be removed (COE 1987). In 1985 this area was determined not eligible for the National Register (Dashiell et al. 1985:30). However, based upon Hannegan's later survey, four of the architectural resources in this area were included in the MOA for mitigation. To date, no National Register nominations have been completed for any of these properties.

The following is a description of the Lower Lockport architectural resources that are included in Attachment 6 of the MOA for cultural mitigation:

(035-WW-035) The circa 1875 Widmann-McGill (Harris) House, a 2-story, 3-bay frame house with a cross gable roof and an elaborately detailed porch extending around three sides of the first floor, is an example of the Lockport's Victorian vernacular style. The house was listed in the 1986 Clinton County Historic Sites Survey as National Register-eligible under Criterion B -- association with the lives of persons significant in our past -- for its historical association with the Widmann Family and their business enterprises (Hannegan 1986).

(035-WW-041) The circa 1860 James McGill (Williams) House, a 2-story, 3-bay frame house with a gable roof and a porch that extends across the south and east sides of the first floor, is an example of Lockport's vernacular canal-era housing. The 1986 Clinton County Historic Sites Survey recommended that additional research was necessary to evaluate the property's historic significance (Hannegan 1986). No further investigation was ever taken.

(035-WW-048) The circa 1870 Baney House, a 2-story, 3-bay frame house with an elaborately detailed porch extending across the entire first floor facade, is an example of Lockport's vernacular residential design. The house was recommended eligible in the 1986 Clinton County Historic Sites Survey as part of a district, although that potential historic district was not identified (Hannegan 1986).

(035-WW-057) The circa 1875 Alley House, a 2-story, 2-bay frame house with an elaborately detailed porch extending across the first floor facade, is another example of Lockport's vernacular residential design. The house was recommended eligible in the 1986 Clinton County Historic Sites Survey as part of a district, although that potential historic district was not identified (Hannegan 1986).

In 1985 the SHPO and the COE visited the project area together to discuss a variety of issues, one of which was the eligibility of the Woodward Township properties. Dan Deibler of the SHPO recalls that, unlike Lower Lockport, this area did not appear eligible and that the question of eligibility for any Upper Lockport properties never arose on that day (Deibler 1990). It could be inferred from the SHPO's comments on the Dashiell et al. report, in which the SHPO found the Lower Lockport Historic District and several other properties eligible, that the Upper Lockport properties were determined not eligible (Williams, SHPO to Johnson, COE 1985).

Hannegan revised four of Dashiell et al.'s Upper Lockport survey cards, adding information gathered from her county survey. The buildings that are listed in the MOA for HABS documentation are the ones that she determined were either architecturally or historically significant structures, e.g. the Widmann-McGill House (035-WW-035), or contributing structures in a district, e.g. the Baney House (035-WW-048) and the Alley House (035-WW-057) (Hannegan 1986). Although Hannegan's report recommended buildings that would contribute to a district, she never indicated that a district existed. Hannegan also revised the James McGill house (035-WW-041) survey card stating that this property needed further analysis, and then included it in the Woodward Township inventory as a contributing element in the undefined district. The additional research was never completed.

Stephen Israel of the COE recalls that the Upper Lockport properties were included in the MOA because it was felt that Hannegan's findings had expanded on Dashiell et al.'s original report (Israel 1990). The Dashiell et al. report, however, was never revised to reflect these changes. Although the relocation of the four Upper Lockport structures was discussed in Attachment 4 of the mitigation plan, physical restraints and egress problems precluded further investigation of this alternative. The MOA provides that these four

properties, like the individually listed properties in Lower Lockport, are to receive full HABS documentation and are to be included in the Marketing Plan.

Rural Woodward Township

The Phase II GDM shows that all of the structures in the Water Valley area will experience induced flooding due to the construction of the Lock Haven levee and therefore will be removed (COE 1987). Due to the induced flooding caused by the construction of the levee, the MOA states that three of the structures (035-WW-072, 115, and 116) will have full HABS recordation and be available for relocation, if the owner so desires. The MOA states that one structure (035-WW-073) will have minimal HABS recordation and be left standing vacant with flowage easements. To date, a National Register nomination has only been prepared for the Isaac A. Packer Farm Complex (035-WW-116).

The following is a description of the rural Woodward Township architectural resources that are included in Attachment 6 of the MOA for cultural mitigation:

(035-WW-072) The Hanna House is composed of three parts. The main section is a 2-story, 3-bay stone building with a scroll cut entrance bay. The middle section, believed to be the original house, is a 2-story, 3-bay dwelling with the first floor constructed of stone, and the second of frame. Dating to circa 1813 and circa 1830, the house was determined National Register-eligible under Criterion B -- association with the lives of persons significant in our past, and Criterion C -- embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represents the work of a master, or that possesses high artistic values, or that represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction (Dashiell et al. 1985:30).

(035-WW-073) The circa 1880 Stern House is a 2-story, 4-bay frame house with rusticated wooden siding, quoins, and a porch extending across the first floor of the eastern bay. Although currently vacant and in poor condition, it is an example of vernacular Italianate architecture with high-style elements. The house was determined National Register-eligible under Criterion C -- embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represents the work of a master, or that possesses high artistic values, or that represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction (Dashiell et al. 1985:30).

(035-WW-115) The Samuel Probst Farm Complex, located between LR 18011 and the West Branch of the Susquehanna River contains a tri-gabled stone farmhouse, a summer house, kitchen, corn crib, garage, and barn. Dating to 1918, the complex was determined National Register-eligible under Criterion C -- embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represents the work of a master, or that possesses high artistic values, or that represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction (Deans 1988:20).

(035-WW-116) The circa 1885 Isaac Packer Farm Complex, located along LR 18011 facing the West Branch of the Susquehanna River, contains an example of a vernacular Victorian Gothic style brick farmhouse, as well as a barn and several other related outbuildings. The farm complex was determined National Register-eligible under Criterion A -- associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history, and Criterion C -- embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represents the work of a master, or that possesses high artistic values, or that represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction (Deans 1988:20). A National Register nomination has been completed and presented to the Baltimore District of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

(KFS 1990). Designs for the in-place elevation of the structure also have recently been prepared.

Two of the properties in this area, the John Hanna House (035-WW-072), and the adjacent Stern or William Hanna House (035-WW-073), were determined eligible in the Dashiell et al. report and confirmed as such by the SHPO early in the mitigation process (Williams, SHPO to Johnson, COE 1985). Dashiell et al. recommended that these properties be either relocated or recorded for the mitigation process (Dashiell et al. 1985: 39-40). Deans report identified two eligible farm complexes in rural Woodward Township: the Isaac Packer Farm (035-WW-116) and the Samuel Probst Farm (035-WW-115) as National Register-eligible properties. Deans recommended that they should either be elevated, relocated, or floodproofed, but did not recommend HABS recordation of the Packer or Probst complexes (Deans 1988:19). It appears that the consulting parties had already agreed that the Packer and the Probst complexes were eligible and should be included in the MOA which was signed by the ACHP, SHPO, COE, and the Local Sponsor by August 31, 1988 (ACHP 1988).

Following the rationale used in the Lock Keeper's House (see above), it was decided that the vacant and deteriorated Stern House (035-WW-73) should receive HABS documentation, remain vacant with flowage easements, and be included in the Marketing Plan. Because of the availability of egress during flood conditions, the MOA provides the owners of the three other rural Woodward Township properties with the option of relocation, as in elevation, if they so desire or the inclusion of their properties in the Marketing Plan in Attachment 4 of the MOA (Yowell 1990; Hannegan 1990; Deibler 1990; and Lower 1990). At the time of this writing, the owners of the Packer House have decided to have their house elevated, the Stern House owners have decided against relocated, and the Probst House owner remains undecided (Lower 1990).

Water Street Historic District

The Phase II GDM shows that several properties in the historic district will be removed for the construction of the flood levee in Lock Haven (COE 1987). The Water Street Historic District in Lock Haven was listed in the National Register in July 1973 for its architectural and historical significance (Wagner 1973). As a part of the 1984 Clinton County Historic Sites Survey, the approximately 412 buildings in the district were evaluated to determine whether they were contributing or non-contributing elements in the district. The MOA provides that four Mill Street properties and the Mackey Carriage House, which will all be removed for the levee construction, have minimal HABS recordation and be included in the Marketing Plan. Because only the non-historic rear of the Jacob Graffius House (035-LH-002) is to be removed for the levee construction, the property is individually provided for in the MOA.

The following is a description of the Lock Haven architectural resources that are included in Attachment 6 of the MOA for cultural mitigation:

(035-LH-027) The circa 1910 116-118 Mill Street, a 3-story brick twin vernacular dwelling, with a metal cornice and corner finials and a front porch, was listed as a contributing building in the Water Street National Register Historic District by the Clinton County Historic Sites Survey (Hannegan 1984).

(035-LH-028) The circa 1914 120 Mill Street, a 2-story, 2-bay, brick American Foursquare dwelling with an entrance portico, was listed as a non-contributing building in the Water Street National Register Historic District by the Clinton County Historic Sites Survey (Hannegan 1984).

(035-LH-029) The 1914 121-123 Mill Street, a 2-story, brick twin vernacular dwelling with wooden fish-scale shingles in the front gable, and a full front porch, was listed as a non-contributing building in the Water Street National Register Historic District by the Clinton County Historic Sites Survey (Hannegan 1984).

(035-LH-030) The 1906 117 Mill Street, a 2-story, brick vernacular dwelling with an entrance portico, was listed as a non-contributing building in the Water Street National Register Historic District by the Clinton County Historic Sites Survey (Hannegan 1984).

(035-LH-004A) The 2-story, frame, board and batten Mackey Carriage House currently provides garage space on the first floor with an apartment above. The carriage house, most likely dating to the construction of the 1854 Levi A. Mackey House (035-LH-004), at 201 East Water Street, was listed as a contributing building in the Water Street National Register Historic District by the Clinton County Historic Sites Survey (Hannegan 1984).

(035-LH-002) The mid-nineteenth century, Italianate-style Jacob Graffius House at 215-217 East Water Street was listed as a contributing building in the Clinton County Historic Sites Survey (Hannegan 1984). The rear non-historic portions of the house are to be removed for clearance in the levee right-of-way. The building is briefly mentioned in Attachment 4 of the MOA where it refers to a section in the Marketing Plan, which was never written. Although the age of these additions has not yet been determined, the MOA implies that demolition of these additions will be done to avoid disturbance of the historic building fabric that may survive underneath.

Four properties on Mill Street in the Water Street National Register Historic District are included in Attachment 6 of the MOA for minimal HABS recordation: 116-118 Mill Street (035-LH-027), 120 Mill Street (035-LH-028), 121-123 Mill Street (035-LH-029), and 117 Mill Street (035-LH-030). Hannegan had previously determined that one of the buildings, 116-118 Mill Street, was a contributing structure in the historic district, and the other three were non-contributing (Hannegan 1984). The COE requested Dashiell et al. to incorporate Hannegan's Water Street Historic District re-evaluation findings in their final Phase II report (Johnson, COE to Halpern, RGH 1985). It should be noted that the SHPO never formally commented on Hannegan's 1984 re-evaluation of the Water Street Historic District.

Working from the 1980 GDM, which specified the Mill Street properties that were to be removed, Dashiell et al. identified several properties in the district as eligible and evaluated the project's adverse effect on these properties and on the district as a whole. Even though only one of the four properties was determined contributing by Hannegan, Dashiell et al. evaluated the project's total effect and made mitigation recommendations for all of the Mill Street properties. They found that the benefits to protecting the greater part of the district far outweighed the demolition of these individual structures and the other visual impacts which would be incurred as a result of the levee construction (Dashiell et al. 1985:32-34).

Dashiell et al. recommended that if the contributing 116-118 and 115 Mill Street properties could not be relocated and had to be demolished, they should be recorded according to HABS standards (Dashiell et al. 1985:37). In 1987, the revised Phase II GDM moved the levee northward so that 117 Mill Street would not be physically affected by the project. During the course of this architectural resource overview investigation, it was found that some of the material used in drafting the MOA had incorrectly referred to two of the Mill Street properties, 121-123 Mill Street and 117 Mill Street, as contributing structures. It appears that during the course of the mitigation budget allocation, these two buildings were originally allocated funds for full HABS recordation and one identified non-contributing

structure, 120 Mill Street, was to get no allocation. Later, it was decided that all of the Mill Street properties should be treated for minimal HABS recordation and be included in the Marketing Plan, although only one of them, 116-118 Mill Street, was found contributing.

The Mackey Carriage House (035-LH-004A) likewise was reviewed and evaluated by Dashiell et al., who recommended that the structure either be relocated or documented to HABS standards (Dashiell et al. 1985:37). Due to the carriage house's relatively small size and association with a major contributing element in the Water Street Historic District, the Levi A. Mackey House on East Water Street (035-LH-004), it appears that relocation of the property was the COE's first mitigation consideration. After estimating the final relocation cost, it seems that the COE decided in favor of minimal HABS recordation of the structure and its inclusion in the Marketing Plan.

Bald Eagle Cross-Cut Canal Lock

The Bald Eagle Cross-Cut Canal Lock (035-LH-099A) is located between the Susquehanna River and East Water Street, just east of Jay Street. Dating to 1833, the canal lock is a cut stone configuration of dressed stone quoins and recessed gates. Most of the canal lock structure has been buried under East Water Street but an exposed portion can be found on the north side of the street. The canal is one of the several sites in the Water Street Historic District which was listed on the National Register in July 1973 (Wagner 1973) and identified in the Clinton County Historic Sites Survey as a significant element in the district (Hannegan 1984). The lock was the only one in Lock Haven to survive the 1889 flood.

The lock was determined National Register-eligible under Criteria C -- embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represents the work of a master, or that possesses high artistic values, or that represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction, and Criterion D -- has yielded, or may be likely to yield information important in prehistory or history (Dashiell et al. 1985: 63).

Dashiell et al.'s report also identified that the final lock of the Bald Eagle Cross-Cut Canal, which is believed to be under a section of East Water Street, will be adversely affected by the proposed levee construction. Their report included a thorough analysis of the lock and the canal's engineering and historical significance (Dashiell et al. 1985: 41-65). The report recommended that during construction of the levee, a HAER archaeological and architectural analysis be done to document the engineering elements of the structure.

Due to its removal for the construction of the levee, Attachment 6 of the MOA states that this site will have full HAER recordation. The COE has requested the NPS for HAER stipulations for any documentation that may be required (Fox, KFS to Van Dyke, NPS 1990). Mitigation plans for recovering data, documentation, and demolition of the lock are specifically noted in the MOA in Attachment 4, Option 8 (ACHP 1988).

7. CONCLUSION

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As part of the Lock Haven Local Flood Protection Project, the COE has undertaken a series of architectural investigations to identify historic resources, evaluate project impacts, and recommend appropriate mitigation measures in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. The floodwall/levee plans have undergone several design and engineering changes over the project's sixteen-year history (1974-1990), modifying and expanding project areas and impacts as well. Along with the project revisions over the sixteen-year period, various project participants at the COE, SHPO, ACHP, Local Sponsor, and local level have changed too, affecting project continuity. In addition, the nature of impacts to historic resources in this project has led to a broad and complex menu of mitigation options. Despite all these factors that have added difficulty to the Lock Haven cultural resource effort, the consulting parties came to terms with an MOA that was signed in 1988, superseding a previous 1975 MOA.

This summary investigation has reconstructed the project history that led to the 1988 MOA. The effort to identify historic resources was begun as early as 1974 as part of the COE's Final Environmental Assessment (COE 1975). The process continued through the years to more specifically complete Phase I and Phase II architectural investigations through a series of studies commissioned by the COE (Hay et al. 1979; Dashiell et al. 1985; Deans 1988). In addition to these studies, a countywide historic sites survey, completed during the course of the COE-sponsored investigations, ultimately played an important role in the identification of eligible resources in the project area (Hannegan 1986). While the majority of resources determined eligible for the National Register in these investigations was confirmed by the SHPO, the status of a few properties has never been resolved officially. However, the parties involved appear to have proceeded with the MOA with certain assumptions about resource eligibility.

As part of the investigations undertaken to identify historic resources, the assessment of impacts on eligible properties was made as well (Dashiell et al. 1985; Deans 1988). While some resources, such as the majority of the Water Street Historic District, were found to be impacted indirectly, others were determined to be directly impacted by levee construction or induced flooding. Accordingly, mitigation measures were developed, ranging from general landscape and design sensitivity to elevation in place, relocation and salvage through a marketing plan, and HABS/HAER recordation of significant structures to be demolished. In Attachment 6 of the MOA, a total of 24 structures in the various project reaches was identified for specific mitigation measures, with distinctions made between minimal and full HABS recordation. The few structures considered for relocation (or elevation) were also identified in the MOA.

At this time in the Lock Haven project, two important provisions in the MOA need to be initiated: HABS/HAER recordation and the Marketing Plan. To prepare for the HABS/HAER effort, stipulations for documentation requirements, as specified by the National Park Service, are submitted with this report under separate cover. These stipulations outline the written, graphic, and photographic requirements for the respective resources identified in Attachment 6 of the MOA. Also included with that submission is an approach to executing the Marketing Plan for the relocation, reuse, and salvage of historic buildings. When developed, general landscape and mitigation design for the levee should be reviewed with the SHPO for comment, as specified in the MOA.

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8. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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**APPENDIX A: 1975 MEMORANDUM
OF AGREEMENT**

Advisory Council
On Historic Preservation

1522 K Street N.W.

Washington, D.C. 20005

September 24, 1975

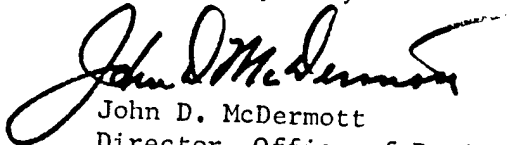
Mr. William Treischman, Jr.
Chief, Planning Division
Department of the Army
Baltimore District Corps of
Engineers
P.O. Box 1715
Baltimore, Md. 21203

Dear Mr. Treischman:

The Advisory Council is pleased to inform you that the Memorandum of Agreement for the Water Street Historic District and Heisey House in Lock Haven, Pennsylvania, has been approved by Clement M. Silvestro, Chairman of the Advisory Council. This document constitutes the comments of the Advisory Council as required by Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and completes the process for compliance with the "Procedures for the Protection of Historic and Cultural Properties" (36 C.F.R. Part 800). A copy of the Memorandum is enclosed.

A copy of this Memorandum of Agreement should be included in any environmental assessment or statement prepared for this undertaking in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act. The Council appreciates your cooperation in reaching a satisfactory solution to the issues raised in this matter.

Sincerely yours,



John D. McDermott
Director, Office of Review and
Compliance

Enclosure

**APPENDIX A: 1975 MEMORANDUM
OF AGREEMENT**

Advisory Council
On Historic Preservation
1522 K Street N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20005

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT

WHEREAS, the Department of the Army, Corps of Engineers proposes to construct a flood control protection project in Lock Haven, Pennsylvania; and

WHEREAS, the Department of the Army, Corps of Engineers, in consultation with the Pennsylvania Historic Preservation Officer, has determined that this undertaking as proposed would have an adverse effect upon the Water Street Historic District and Heisey House in Lock Haven, Pennsylvania, properties included in the National Register of Historic Places; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, the Department of the Army, Corps of Engineers has requested the comments of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to the procedures of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (36 C.F.R. Part 800), representatives of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, the Department of the Army, Corps of Engineers, and the Pennsylvania Historic Preservation Officer have consulted and reviewed the undertaking to consider feasible and prudent alternatives to avoid or satisfactorily mitigate the adverse effect; now

THEREFORE:

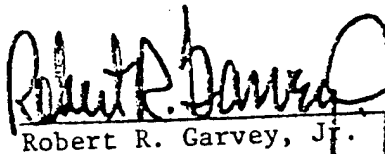
It is mutually agreed that implementation of the undertaking, in accordance with the following stipulations will satisfactorily mitigate any adverse effect on the above-mentioned properties.

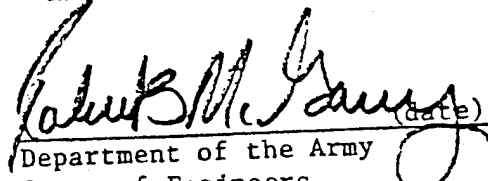
1. To mitigate the adverse impact of physically and visually isolating the National Register properties from the West branch of the Susquehanna River, six openings will be included in the flood wall. Closure structures will provide necessary protection from flooding through these openings during high flood stages. The location of such openings shall be selected in consultation with the Historic Preservation Officer for Pennsylvania.

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT

Water Street Historic District and
Heisey House, Lock Haven, Pennsylvania
Department of the Army, Corps of Engineers

2. To mitigate the adverse impact of a flood wall which alters the existing setting of river bank conditions, landscaping measures and architectural treatment of the wall in materials compatible with the Water Street Historic District shall be developed and incorporated into the project during the detailed design stage. Such measures shall be developed in consultation with the Historic Preservation Officer for Pennsylvania.
3. In the event of disagreement between the Department of the Army, Corps of Engineers and the Historic Preservation Officer for Pennsylvania on the above stipulations, comments of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation shall be requested pursuant to the Council's procedures.

 (date) Aug. 7, 1975
Robert R. Garvey, Jr.
Executive Director
Advisory Council on
Historic Preservation

 (date) 25 Aug 1975
Department of the Army
Corps of Engineers

(date)
Clement M. Silvestro
Chairman
Advisory Council on
Historic Preservation

(date)
Pennsylvania Historic
Preservation Officer

**APPENDIX B: 1988 MEMORANDUM
OF AGREEMENT**

Advisory
Council On
Historic
Preservation

The Old Post Office Building
1100 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, #809
Washington, DC 20004

NOV 29 1988

Mr. James F. Johnson
Chief, Planning Division
Baltimore District
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
P.O. Box 1715
Baltimore, MD 21203-1715

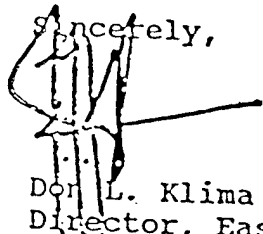
REF: Lockhaven Flood Control Project
Clinton County, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. Johnson:

The enclosed Memorandum of Agreement for the referenced project has been signed by the Council. Completion of the terms of this Agreement will evidence fulfillment of the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and the Council's regulations. Copies of the Agreement have also been sent to the Pennsylvania State Historic Preservation Officer and the Lock Haven Area Flood Protection Authority.

We appreciate your cooperation in reaching a satisfactory resolution of this matter.

Sincerely,



Dor L. Klima
Director, Eastern Office
of Project Review

Enclosure

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT
LOCK HAVEN LOCAL FLOOD PROTECTION PROJECT
CLINTON COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA

WHEREAS, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Baltimore District (Corps) has been authorized by the United States Congress to construct a Federal Local Flood Protection Project (Project) in cooperation with a Local Sponsor in the City of Lock Haven, Castanea Township, Woodward Township, Borough of Flemington, and Allison Township; and

WHEREAS, the Local Sponsor may use funds from various other Federal sources as allowed by law to meet the non-Federal financing requirement, which sources may include but are not necessarily limited to programs funded by the following: U.S. Department of HUD, U.S. Department of Interior, and the Federal Aviation Administration; and

WHEREAS, the Corps and the Local Sponsor have determined that the Project will have an effect upon properties included in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), and have consulted with the Pennsylvania State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (Council) pursuant to the regulations (36 CFR Part 800) implementing Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. Sec. 470f); and

WHEREAS, the Clinton County Historical Society participated in the consultation; and

WHEREAS, the Local Sponsor acknowledges that it is responsible to acquire consent from any municipality where cultural investigations or mitigation are to be conducted pursuant to this Memorandum of Agreement (Agreement); and

WHEREAS, nothing in this Agreement shall limit the ability of the signatory parties to designate other parties to act on their behalf in fulfilling the terms of this Agreement; and

WHEREAS, the provision of Federal assistance and fulfillment of the terms of this Agreement is contingent upon the approval and execution of a Local Cooperation Agreement by the Corps and the Local Sponsor pursuant to Corps procedures in order to ensure that the Project proceeds as planned; and

NOW, THEREFORE, the Corps, the Local Sponsor, the SHPO, and the Council agree that the undertaking shall be implemented in accordance with the following stipulations in order to take into account the effect of the undertaking on historic properties.

Stipulations

The Corps and the Local Sponsor, collectively, will ensure that the following measures are carried out.

1. PROJECT SCHEDULE AND CONSTRUCTION TIMING. The parties to this Agreement shall ensure that scheduling of land acquisition and construction requirements for the Project shall allow for a reasonable time to complete all identification, evaluation and treatment efforts conducted pursuant to this Agreement. Construction of the Project will take place in accordance with the attached Project map (Attachment 1) and Project schedule (Attachment 2) and may proceed in areas examined pursuant to Stipulations 2 and 4 below where no eligible properties are identified that might be affected by construction or related activities.

2. ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF PRIOR WORK. The parties to this Agreement acknowledge that certain identification, evaluation and treatment efforts listed in the attached Status of Work (Attachment 3) have been satisfactorily completed in accordance with 36 CFR Sect. 800.4 of the Council's regulations. These efforts are incorporated by reference into this Agreement, and have been considered as part of the Corps' and the Local Sponsor's fulfillment of their responsibilities under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and the Council's regulations. Construction activities may proceed in areas where no eligible properties have been found.

3. EVALUATION AND EFFECT ASSESSMENT.

a. The Corps and the Local Sponsor shall complete the evaluation of all historic properties identified in the area of potential effect, in consultation with the Pennsylvania SHPO, in accordance with the National Register criteria (36 CFR Part 60) and the Council's regulations (36 CFR Sect. 800.4(c)).

b. In consultation with the Pennsylvania SHPO, the Corps and the Local Sponsor shall complete the assessment of the effects of the Project on all National Register and eligible properties in accordance with 36 CFR Sect. 800.5 and 800.9.

c. Should the Pennsylvania SHPO concur in a determination of eligibility or determination of effect, such concurrence shall be deemed conclusive for the purposes of this Agreement. The Pennsylvania SHPO agrees to respond in writing to the Corps within 45 days of a request. Lack of a written response from SHPO shall be deemed a concurrence with the determination for the purposes of this Agreement.

4. TREATMENT

a. **HISTORIC STRUCTURES:** The Corps and the Local Sponsor shall ensure that the proposed Procedures for Raising, Relocation, and Demolition of Historic Structures (Attachment 4) are implemented in accordance with this Agreement. Plans for individual structures to be demolished shall also attempt to minimize disturbance to associated archeological remains in the vicinity (see Attachment 5); those demolition plans will be provided to the Pennsylvania SHPO for review prior to implementation.

b. **ARCHEOLOGICAL PROPERTIES:** The Corps and the Local Sponsor shall develop a treatment plan or plans for archeological properties that would be affected as a result of the Project, based on the principles outlined in Part I of the Council's Handbook, Treatment of Archeological Properties, specifying (1) which properties or portions of properties will be subjected to archeological data recovery and (2) what research questions will be addressed by the archeological data recovery and in what manner. The Corps and the Local Sponsor shall ensure that the plan(s) is/are responsive to the guidelines contained in Part III of the Council's Handbook, the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation (48 FR 44716), and Pennsylvania's A Comprehensive State Plan for the Conservation of Archaeological Resources (1985).

The plan(s) shall be provided to the Pennsylvania SHPO and the Council for review. If no written comments or objections are provided within 45 days of receipt of the plan(s), the Corps and the Local Sponsor will ensure that the plan(s) is/are implemented. If either party raises objections to the plan(s), the Corps and the Local Sponsor will consult with the Pennsylvania SHPO and the Council, pursuant to Stipulation 6, in order to resolve the objections.

c. **FUNDING:** In accordance with the principles contained in the Council's Handbook every effort will be made to minimize the cost and the time necessary for mitigation of the Project's effects on historic properties. Attachment 6 provides a detailed listing of possible sites and potential mitigation costs for each. It is recognized that Federal funds cannot be expended for more than one percent of the Federal appropriations for construction without a specific waiver from Congress. If it appears that costs for cultural investigation and mitigation might exceed \$2,016,000 as shown in Attachment 6, or that additional time might be necessary to implement treatment plans, either because of the unexpected discovery of significant archeological remains requiring complex and time consuming data recovery, or because of unanticipated technical problems affecting health and safety, the Corps and the Local Sponsor will promptly arrange for a meeting with the Pennsylvania SHPO and the Council to consider alternative courses of action. Such courses of action may include, but need not be limited to, the following:

and, (1) revision of plans and/or schedule for mitigation work;

(2) seeking additional funding from public or private sources.

If agreement cannot be reached on a viable course of action, the Corps and the Local Sponsor will take into account the comments of the Pennsylvania SHPO and the Council, pursuant to Stipulation 6, and proceed with the undertaking.

d. PEER REVIEW: The parties to this Agreement are encouraged to invite various advisors or specialists to review and provide guidance on the work conducted pursuant to the treatment plan(s). Such advisors may include, but need not be limited to, other professional archeologists, historians, architectural historians, historical architects, landscape architects, or engineers, as appropriate.

e. UNEXPECTED DISCOVERIES: During the construction of the Project, and during any preconstruction grading, clearing, and other land-disturbing activities, the Corps and the Local Sponsor will deal with any unanticipated discoveries in accordance with the "Emergency Discovery Plan" (Attachment 7) and, as appropriate, 36 CFR Sect. 800.11.

5. PERFORMANCE STANDARDS.

a. Adequate time, funds, and other resources necessary for completion of all proposed historical and architectural investigations, archeological fieldwork, documentary research, materials conservation, artifactual and other data analysis, reporting, and curation of recovered archeological remains and records will be provided consistent with the treatment plan(s) described in Stipulation 4. In addition, the Corps and the Local Sponsor will ensure reasonable provisions for security of the historic structures and archeological properties during land acquisition and mitigation work.

b. All historic and archeological work will be conducted under the direct supervision of a person or persons who meet, at a minimum, the appropriate qualification standards set forth in the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation, "Professional Qualifications"; for archeologists, the appropriate certification standards of the Society of Professional Archeologists (SOPA) may be substituted.

c. All archeological materials, field notes, maps, drawings, photographic records, and historic documentation collected as part of the Project will be curated at a suitable repository as agreed upon by the Corps, the Local Sponsor, and the Pennsylvania SHPO.

d. A plan for the public interpretation of the results of historic and archeological investigations, in the form of exhibits, a popular report, or other means, will be prepared in

consultation with the Pennsylvania SHPO, and implemented in conjunction with construction activities.

e. Draft plans or reports will be provided to the Pennsylvania SHPO for review prior to production of final versions. Comments received within 45 days will be considered by the Corps and the Local Sponsor and integrated into the report, to the extent possible. Substantive objections will be handled in accordance with Stipulation 6 below.

f. Copies of all final reports resulting from actions under this Agreement will be provided to the Corps, the Local Sponsor, the Pennsylvania SHPO, Lock Haven University, the Pennsylvania State University, the Clinton County Historical Society, and the Council. In addition, copies of the reports will be furnished to the National Park Service for possible submission to the National Technical Information Service (NTIS) for broader dissemination. Precise locational information may be withheld and provided to the reviewing parties separately if it appears that its public release could jeopardize any archeological site or other historic property.

g. The Corps and the Local Sponsor will forward documentation concerning the condition and significance of the historic properties in the vicinity of the Project to the Pennsylvania SHPO and, as appropriate, the Keeper of the National Register in accordance with current National Register procedures (36 CFR Part 60), so that nomination, boundary changes, locational information, or eligibility status will be kept current.

6. COORDINATION AND DISPUTE RESOLUTION. Should either the Pennsylvania SHPO or the Council object in writing within 45 days of receipt of any plans or reports provided under this Agreement, the Corps and the Local Sponsor will consult with the objecting party in order to resolve the dispute. Should the Corps, the Local Sponsor, the Pennsylvania SHPO, and/or the Council be unable to resolve any such disputes arising from actions taken under this Agreement, the Corps and the Local Sponsor will forward relevant documentation to the Council, and within 30 days after receipt of all pertinent documentation, the Council shall either (a) inform the Corps and the Local Sponsor that the Council intends to comment pursuant to its regulations (36 CFR Sect. 800.6(b)), or (b) provide the Corps and the Local Sponsor with recommendations which the Corps and the Local Sponsor shall take into account in reaching a final decision on the relevant portion of the Project.

7. AMENDMENT PROCESS. If any signatory to this Agreement, in consultation with the other parties in interest, determines that the terms of the Agreement cannot be met or believes a change is necessary, that signatory shall request the other consulting parties to consider an amendment or addendum to the Agreement. Such an amendment or addendum may either be executed by all parties in accordance with 36 CFR 800.5(e)(5), or be developed by the Corps, the Pennsylvania SHPO, and the Local Sponsor and submitted to the Council in accordance with 36 CFR 800.6(c) and 800.6(e).

8. FAILURE TO COMPLY. If the Corps and/or Local Sponsor fail to carry out the terms of this Agreement, the Corps shall request the Council's comments, in writing, in accordance with applicable provisions of 36 CFR 880.6.

Execution of this Memorandum of Agreement and carrying out its terms evidences that the Corps and the Local Sponsor have afforded the Council an opportunity to comment on the Project and its effects on historic properties, and that the Corps and the Local Sponsor have taken into account the effects of the Project on historic properties. Execution of this Agreement also evidences that the Council and the Pennsylvania SHPO agree to respond to requests from the Corps and the Local Sponsor and participate in consultation as stipulated in this Agreement.

BALTIMORE DISTRICT CORPS OF ENGINEERS

By: Benedict E. Stahl
District Engineer, Baltimore District

Date: 5 JUL 88

PENNSYLVANIA HISTORIC AND MUSEUM COMMISSION

By: Bruce Burt
State Historic Preservation Officer

Date: Aug 31, 1988

LOCK HAVEN AREA FLOOD PROTECTION AUTHORITY

By: Dale E. Cooper
Chairman

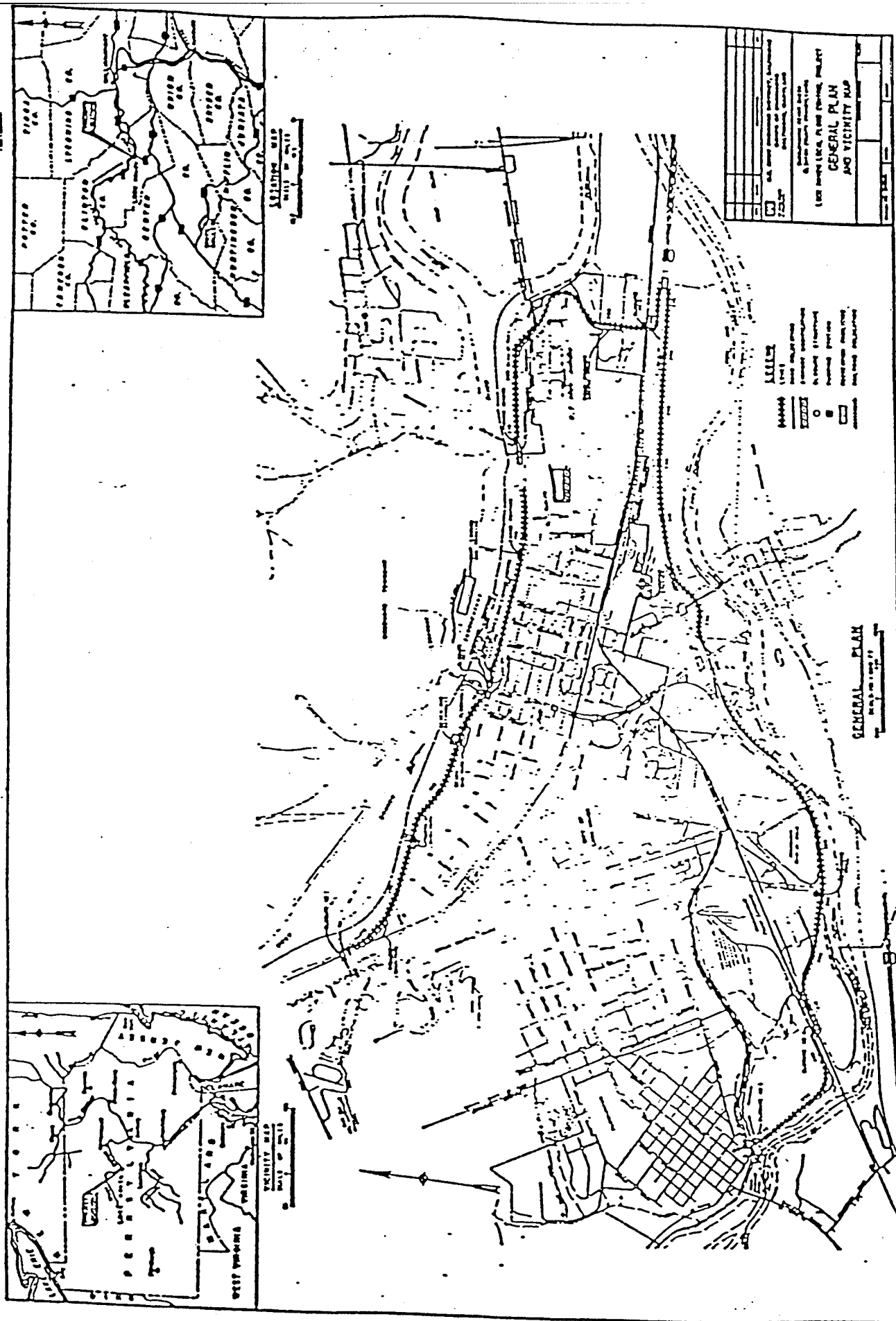
Date: 9/22/88

ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION

By: Robert H. Brash
Executive Director

Date: 11/22/88

ATTACHMENT 1



PM, H. DEBES

PROJECT SCHEDULE LOCK HAVEN, PA. LFP

JUNE 1988

ACTIVITY	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92	FY
PHASE II GDM	PHASE I & II	PHASE II	MITIGATION PLAN	PHASE III			FY
CULTURAL INVESTIGATIONS	SELECTION PROCESS	SEP 88	ADVERTISEMENT	CONST.	\$15 MILLION		
LEVEES/WALLS/CLOSURES PART I (RT 220)	PLS.	3	PLS(A/E)	ADVERTISEMENT	CONST.	\$22 MILLION	
LEVEES/WALLS/CLOSURES PART II (WATER ST)			PLS(A/E)				
PUMP STATION (SEWAGE)			ADVERTISEMENT				
RECREATION FACILITIES							
AIRPORT/GRANT ST DAM							
LR 18011 RELOCATION							
FLOODPROOFING/RAISING OF STRUCTURES							
UTILITIES							
GAS/WATER/ELECTRIC							
WOODWARD TOWNSHIP MITIGATION							
REAL ESTATE ACQUISITION							
COORD W/LOCK HAVEN							
LOCAL COOPERATION AGREEMENT							
FUNDS	PED	PED	" ENGR FUND				
	\$682,000	\$1,049,000	\$520,000				

A MILESTONES

A₂ SIGNING OF LCA

A₁ APPROVAL OF GDM A₃ COMPLETION OF PED

ATTACHMENT 2

ATTACHMENT 3

Status of Work

1. The Corps and Local Sponsor have completed inventory, evaluation, and assessment of the Project's effects on the historic architectural resources in the area of the Project's impact. Impacts to significant historic architectural resources which will be physically affected shall be satisfactorily mitigated through the implementation of the attached Procedures for Raising, Relocation, and Removal of Historic Structures.

2. Visual impacts to historic properties in the Borough of Flemington, Castanea Township, and the City of Lock Haven that are listed in, or eligible for listing in the NRHP (including the Lock Haven Water Street Historic District, listed on 10 July 1973), and interruption of historic river and town relationship to these structures will be mitigated by a landscaping plan. The plan will be provided to the SHPO for review pursuant to Stipulation 5e.

3. The status of archeological investigation is as follows. The following locations can be found in Attachment 1.

(a) Island View Site is National Register eligible.

(b) No further work is necessary at the University parking lot through the Mini-Mart and pizza parlor properties.

(c) A combination of Phases I and II level effort is necessary from the dentist's office downstream to Mill Street, a distance of about 1,200 feet along the West Branch Susquehanna River. Water Street Sites 1 and 2 have been identified in this reach. The Bailey-Thorn Sawmill site in this reach requires Phase I testing. Other properties may also require Phase I testing where property owners have denied access for Phase I work. The Winslow-Saterlee Sawmill and the Queen's Run Brick Factory sites require no further testing.

(d) Mill Street to Grove Street is heavily disturbed and no further testing is required. The Hawley Sawmill site in this reach does not require further testing.

(e) Grove Street to The Green requires a combination of Phase I and II testing. Prehistoric resources have been located on the Rapmitco property. Other properties in this reach, where property owners have previously denied access for Phase I work, require Phase I testing.

(f) The Green (Jay Street Park) contains no significant archeological resources.

(g) Jay Street to Memorial Park requires no further testing. Project construction will have little potential to affect significant archeological resources as the levee is principally in the river. The canal lock in this reach will be documented according to HAER standards.

(h) The Memorial Park Site is listed on the National Register. The Corps has performed Phase II level testing at this site.

(i) The Corps has determined that no archeological properties eligible for or listed on the NRHP exist in the construction right of way for the reach of the Project alignment that runs from the eastern end of the City Airport in a southerly direction to the Route 220 embankment at the bridge over Castanea Township road T-375.

(j) No further archeological testing is required in the levee alignment in a westerly and southerly direction along the Route 220 embankment to the bridge across Bald Eagle Creek and thence through the Hammermill Paper Company property to the tie out in the Borough of Flemington.

(k) Archeological resources in the area of Project impact in Woodward Township may require investigations and/or treatment, but it is the intent of the Corps and Local Sponsor to minimize effects on these resources and avoid the need for cultural work, where possible, through the implementation of the Special Demolition Measures in Attachment 5.

(l) The proposed flood proofing and utility additions on structures along Reed's Run in Dunnstown, in Woodward Township, will have minimal effects on archeological resources and no further cultural investigations need to be performed in this reach.

(m) Construction to occur in the Lower Lockport Historic District, eligible for listing on the NRHP, will additionally effect historic archeological resources that require evaluation and/or treatment pursuant to Stipulation 4, 5, and 7.

(n) Archeological resources have been identified in the area known as Upper Lockport, where others have plans to construct a recreation area and fee simple interest is to be acquired by the Local Sponsor as a part of the Project. No further cultural investigations are to be performed in this area pursuant to this Agreement. However, the Corps and the Local Sponsor will formally notify Woodward Township of the existence of the resources and furnish a copy of the correspondence to the Clinton County Historical Society.

(o) The Packer Farmstead in Woodward Township contains both prehistoric and historic archeological resources that may require Phase II testing, if the structure is to be raised or relocated.

(p) Only the Ardner property in the Airport clearance reach has the potential to contain archeological resources. The Corps and the Local Sponsor intend to minimize effects on these resources through the implementation of the Special Demolition Measures in Attachment 5.

ATTACHMENT 4

PROCEDURES FOR RAISING, RELOCATION, AND REMOVAL OF HISTORIC STRUCTURES

The following procedures constitute the plan for mitigating the impact on historic buildings which will be physically affected by the Project. This Attachment is divided into two sections. The first section is a discussion of all of the options that were investigated for the structures. The second section is a marketing plan developed to treat historic residences that will be affected by the Project. Project design measures, including plans to mitigate visual impacts on historic structures, are included in the General Design Memorandum (GDM) and will be detailed in the Project Plans and Specifications and subsequent cultural resources management documents prepared pursuant to this Agreement.

Mitigation of impacts to historic structures, as outlined here, is a process aimed at insuring maximum protection of the structure and/or the structure's most important elements, even though the buildings may have to be elevated, relocated, utilized differently, or removed. These measures apply to twenty-nine structures located in Woodward Township and seven structures in Lock Haven which are individually, or as part of a Historic District, eligible for the NRHP. Three special cases, the Canal Lock in Lock Haven, the Grafius House, and the Canal Lock Keepers House in Lower Lockport shall be discussed individually below.

OPTIONS

The structures covered by this plan have been identified and evaluated by investigations conducted by the Corps and the Local Sponsor and reports have been submitted to the SHPO for review and concurrence. For mitigation purposes, the Corps and Local Sponsor identified a comprehensive list of options and investigated the feasibility of each to contribute to the preservation of historical structures and their elements. The affected structures and the options are presented in the following narrative.

1. There are structures in Woodward Township which will be impacted by induced flooding, and buildings in Lock Haven which are in the actual levee construction area. Therefore, fee or easement estates over these properties must be acquired by the Local Sponsor in accordance with Corps' requirements as outlined in the acquisition plan presented in the GDM, and the provisions of the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970 (P.L. 91-646, as amended). In Lock Haven, the structures must be removed in order to construct the levee. In Woodward Township, an estate must be acquired restricting use of the buildings for human habitation in areas of induced flooding. The option of leaving historical structures in

place for residential purposes without protection from induced flooding was found to be possible for structures where emergency access was available and acquisition by others was not a part of the Project.

2. The options of leaving historical structures in place with residential use by utilizing floodproofing, levee/wall construction, or payment of damages has been investigated and found to be technically and/or legally infeasible for any of the structures eligible for or listed on the NRHP. This conclusion was reached during a study of possible flood mitigation measures in Woodward Township conducted during the preparation of the GDM and included in Appendix B to the GDM.

3. The option of leaving the historical structure in place with residential use by elevating the building at the same site was investigated and found to be feasible where egress during flood events is possible and acquisition by others is not a part of the Project. This option is most feasible for the Packer House and the Probst House. Therefore, the greatest mitigation option for these properties, if the owner concurs, since neither is expected to be acquired in fee, would be to allow elevation in place. The Corps and Local Sponsor will ensure that the properties will be appropriately landscaped after elevation. The landscaping plan will be developed in consultation with the SHPO and the owner and submitted to the SHPO for review and approval.

Prior to elevating the building, the Corps and Local Sponsor will contact the Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record (HABS/HAER) and provide documentation of the structure's original setting and context as is required by HABS/HAER. The Local Sponsor shall ensure that the property is elevated in accordance with recommended approach in the Department of the Interiors' Moving Historic Buildings, in consultation with the SHPO, by a professional mover who has the capability to elevate historic structures properly. Within 90 days of elevation, the SHPO shall reevaluate the property on its new site and make a recommendation to the Corps and the Local Sponsor as to its continued eligibility for the National Register.

4. The option of leaving historical buildings in place without flood protection for non-habitable use was found to be feasible. This option is feasible for all historic buildings within the zone of induced flooding in Woodward Township with the exception of those in Lower Lockport where recreation areas will be constructed. This option was not feasible for any structures to be physically impacted in the Local Sponsor, since these structures would be removed for the levee right of way. This option has been included in the marketing plan at the end of the Attachment.

5. Three options were developed that involved relocation out of the flood zone by the owner or by others. These were found to be feasible for all buildings except the rear addition to the Grafius House which is a recent non-historic addition to the historic property and would be demolished for the levee right of

way. This option has been included in the marketing plan at the end of this Attachment.

6. The option of leaving historical structures in place, unoccupied, and without flood protective measures was found to be feasible for two structures, the Stern House and the Lock House in Lower Lockport, which have been unoccupied and neglected for several years. This option was not feasible for other structures since it would create an adverse effect through neglect in addition to human health and safety concerns. In the absence of acceptable offers in the marketing process, these two properties shall be recorded according to HABS/HAER requirements and left standing in private ownership, subject to the appropriate flowage easement acquired by the Local Sponsor.

7. Three options were developed that involved recordation and selective salvage by either the owner, others, or a municipality and then removal of the building. These options were found to be feasible for all historic buildings impacted by induced flooding or actual levee construction. This option has been included in the marketing plan at the end of this Attachment.

8. Effects on the Bald Eagle Cross Cut Canal Lock are to be treated by recovering data, documenting the structure, and demolition. The Bald Eagle Cross Cut Canal Lock would be directly impacted by levee construction and, therefore must be removed prior to construction. The Corps and the Local Sponsor, at their discretion and in consultation with the SHPO, may explore options to maintain a restored structure for public use. At a minimum, the Corps and Local Sponsor shall ensure that the Bald Eagle Cross Cut Canal Lock is recorded in accordance with HABS/HAER standards and that the construction materials will be provided to the Clinton County Historical Society for their use in rehabilitating other locks in their control.

MARKETING PLAN

This plan shall apply only to those structures to be acquired for project purposes that have been identified as being historically significant.

As stated in prior provisions of this attachment, every effort will first be made to interest the existing owner in the possibilities of relocating and restoring the structure on another suitable site. The monetary incentives and flexibility of alternative payments to owner occupants are greater than to any other purchaser. Efforts to save the structure through relocation will, therefore, be most successful working with existing owners.

The balance of this plan is focused on ways to save the structure or portions thereof by enticing interest of other third parties when decisions by owners have been made to give up the structure and move elsewhere.

This marketing plan will be implemented by the Local Sponsor and the Corps upon real estate title passing to the Local Sponsor. Every reasonable effort will be made to secure the building from vandalism and theft while awaiting further disposition. The Local Sponsor and the Corps will proceed with the marketing effort promptly realizing that danger of deterioration and damage to the structure increases the longer it remains vacant.

Marketing Effort and Priority

A. A packet of material will be created for each historical structure not reused by the existing owner. The material will include photographs of the structure; information on its historic significance; available relocation sites; permitted uses in place if allowed by the Project; requirements and procedures for relocation, rehabilitation, restoration and maintenance; information on Project incentives appropriate to the structure; materials on tax benefits and sources of funding for restoration of historically significant structures and the Secretary of Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings.

B. The Local Sponsor and the Corps will place an advertisement requesting proposals for the full range of alternatives available for each particular structure. The range will include use in place if appropriate, relocation and restoration, relocation and rehabilitation, partial relocation or salvage of historic features, dismantling and salvage of historic pieces, specific salvage of significant features, and demolition of the structure. All other proposals meeting necessary project requirements will also be considered.

The advertisement will be run in the local newspaper and at least two other mediums as suggested by the SHPO. At least 60 days will be allowed for receipt of proposals. The data packets will be provided to all inquiring agencies or people.

C. The Local Sponsor and the Corps will accept the proposals and will rank them in order of preference, meaning greatest degree of preservation of the structure without regard to the monetary offers. The SHPO will receive copies of these offers and ranking for review and recommendation. Within 30 days of the receipt of the offers by the Local Sponsor and the Corps, the offer will be accepted that best preserves and utilizes the historic structure or its features.

C1. Where historic structure can physically remain without affecting construction of project features, all offers received shall be ranked in order for non-habitable reuse in place with the Standard Preservation Covenant. Second priority shall be given to offers for non-habitable reuse in place. Third priority shall be given to relocation of the structure. Fourth priority shall be given to offers for salvage.

C2. Where historic structures must be removed to permit the construction of project features, then the only priority shall be given to offers to relocate structures.

The Corps and Local Sponsor shall ensure that the SHPO is afforded 45 days to review and comment in writing on the new site for any property specified for relocation in this Agreement. The Corps and Local Sponsor shall take the SHPO's comments into account. Before the building is moved, the Corps and Local Sponsor shall contact the Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record (HABS/HAER) and provide such documentation of the property's original setting the property is moved in accordance with recommended approaches in the Department of the Interior's Moving Historic Buildings, in consultation with the SHPO, by a professional mover who has the capability to move historic structures properly. Within 90 days of the move, the SHPO shall reevaluate the property on its new site and make a recommendation to the Corps and Local Sponsor on writing as to its continued eligibility for the NRHP.

C3. Three options were developed that involved recordation and selective salvage, followed by removal of the building. These options were found to be feasible for all historic buildings impacted by induced flooding or actual levee construction.

The Corps and the Local Sponsor shall request the National Park Service (Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) or the Historic American Engineering Record (HAER), as appropriate, to determine what documentation shall be required for each property specified for salvage or demolition. The Corps and the Local Sponsor shall insure that, unless otherwise agreed to by the National HABS/HAER standards prior to the demolition, and that copies of this documentation are made available to the SHPO and appropriate local archives designated by the SHPO.

D. Where the best offer does not meet the first priority stated above, the property shall be recorded according the HABS standards prior to transfer of the structure to the offerer.

E. Offerers will be permitted the greatest flexibility regarding time allowed for the relocation of the structure consistent with the construction schedule dictated by the Corps. In any event, at least 90 days will be allowed to implement any offer involving preservation of a historic structure.

F. The option of leaving historical structures in place, unoccupied, and without flood protective measures was found to be feasible for two structures, the Stern House and the Lock House in Lower Lockport, which have been unoccupied and neglected for several years. This option was not feasible for other structures since it would create an adverse effect through neglect in addition to human health and safety concerns. In the absence of acceptable offers in the Marketing process, these two properties shall be recorded according the HABS/HAER requirements and left standing in private ownership, subject to the appropriate flowage easement acquired by the Local Sponsor.

G. Those structures that the Local Sponsor salvages, for which it has no immediate use shall be dismantled and stored for future use/sale or placed in a depot for salvage materials. The Local Sponsor shall be responsible for the storage of the structures or the maintenance of a depot until the completion of the construction of the Project. The structures or materials shall be marketed by the Local Sponsor in accordance with the provisions for marketing contained in his attachment.

H. Owners not selecting to pursue relocation or reuse of their structures will not be permitted salvage rights which in any way diminish the historic value of the building or its potential for marketing to third parties. Owners wishing specific salvage rights will be encouraged to submit offers solicited under paragraph B of this attachment. If the best offer received in the ranking is salvage, then the owners offer will receive priority for selection.

ATTACHMENT 5

SPECIAL DEMOLITION MEASURES

The following measures shall be employed by the Corps and Local Sponsor in building demolition, principally in Woodward Township, but any other location of the Project as well, where adjacent archeological areas exist, and data recovery will not be accomplished. These measures are designed to avoid disturbance to the adjacent archeological areas. One or a combination of these measures will be implemented where the anticipated cost of evaluation and mitigation would exceed the cost of implementing these demolition measures. However, these measures, would not be implemented on structures eligible for inclusion on the NRHP until appropriate recordation according to HABS/HAER standards has been completed.

1. All sensitive areas where archeological resources may exist and where these demolition measures will apply will be identified on demolition contract drawings and will be delineated on the ground. The SHPO shall be provided the opportunity to review the demolition plans pursuant to Stipulation 17.
2. In the area containing the concentration of structures known as Upper Lockport, there are several archeologically sensitive properties shall be delineated by snow fencing. No equipment, with the exception of hand held devices, shall be allowed within the fenced areas, unless supported by construction matting similar to that used for construction in wet or soft earth. The disposition of the architecturally significant properties in Upper Lockport shall be determined by the procedures outlined in Attachment 4 to this Agreement.
3. All other properties in Woodward Township in the area of Project impact, upstream of the area known as Upper Lockport, contain archeological resources. The following measures shall apply to these properties. Architecturally significant properties shall be treated according to the procedures outlined in Attachment 4 to this Agreement. The ground in the vicinity of structures to be elevated or relocated as a result of the process in Attachment 4, where ground disturbance cannot be avoided, shall be inventoried, evaluated, and treated according to the procedures established in this Agreement.
4. Areas where heavy equipment will not be restricted will be existing roadways and driveways.
5. Use of small mechanized equipment (Backhoe, mini-dozer, truck mounted equipment, etc.) will be allowed in sensitive areas when the ground is dry or frozen and ground surface will not be compacted.

6. Demolition of structures and removal of debris by hand may be accomplished throughout any area and in any weather conditions. Necessary vehicles and equipment shall be located on existing roadways, driveways and similar compacted areas.

7. All concrete slabs, sidewalks, driveways, etc., will be broken up with jack hammers or by heavier equipment working from existing roadways and compacted areas. Loading may be by hand or by equipment working from existing roadways and compacted areas.

8. All graveled areas to be removed may be scraped by equipment so long as previously undisturbed areas are not disturbed with the equipment.

9. All building foundations, wells, and similar structural cavities will be removed to 18" below ground surface. Clean fill brought from off site will be used to backfill. Cavities may be backfilled with masonry building debris according to state standards.

10. Construction mats may be used if requested by contractor and approved by the Contracting Officer to minimize ground disturbance and overcome more severe restrictive demolition techniques.

11. Underground utilities will be left in place where safety or other property use by owners will not be affected. Otherwise utilities will be removed through sensitive areas by measures 3 and 5 above.

12. Regrading of any naturally existing ground surfaces will not be allowed in sensitive areas.

13. All exposed ground shall be seeded according to the appropriate Commonwealth of Pennsylvania standards following the demolition.

14. All demolition in sensitive areas will occur during times or seasons when the ground is frozen.

ATTACHMENT 6

LOCK HAVEN LOCAL FLOOD PROTECTION CULTURAL MITIGATION COST ESTIMATE

Type of Resource	Reach of Project	Property	Cost Estimate	Comment	
Architecture	West Water Street	121-123 Mill St (contributing)	1,500		
		120 Mill St	1,500		
		117 Mill St (contributing)	1,500		
	East Water Street	116-118 Mill St (contributing)	1,500		
		Mackey Carriage House	1,500		
		Bald Eagle Canal Lock	1,500		
	Lower Lockport	Lock Keeper	80,000		
		Shoemaker	6,000		
		Karchner	6,000		
		Chilcot	6,000		
		Englert	6,000		
		Fortney	6,000		
		Kreamer	6,000		
		Schutz	6,000		
		Poremsky	6,000		
	Upper Lockport	Pokorney	6,000		
		Widman McGill	6,000		
		James McGill	6,000		
	Rural Woodward Twp.	Baney	6,000		
		Alley	6,000		
		Hanna	6,000		
		Stern	6,000		
		Probst	1,500		
		Packer	6,000		
SUBTOTAL ARCHITECTURE			6,000	plus \$150,000 for site work	
			\$ 341,000		

(con't)

ATTACHMENT 6

LOCK HAVEN LOCAL FLOOD PROTECTION
CULTURAL MITIGATION COST ESTIMATE

Type of Resource	Reach of Project	Property	Cost Estimate	Comment
Prehistoric Archeology	West Water Street	Site #1 Memorial Park	\$ 225,000.	Three block excavations.
	East Water Street		800,000.	
	Woodward Township	Packer Site	150,000.	Four block excavations. Complex site.
		SUBTOTAL PREHISTORIC ARCHEOLOGY	\$1,175,000.	Two block excavations. Includes historic archeology
Historic Archeology	West Waer Street	Bailey-Thorn Sawmill Mackey Grafius Lower Lockport	\$.00	Assumed to be disturbed
	East Water Street		50,000.	
	Woodward Township		50,000.	
	Airport Clearance		100,000.	Four very small properties. Soft demolition
			.00	
		SUBTOTAL HISTORIC ARCHEOLOGY	\$ 200,000.00	
		CURATION	\$ 100,000.00	
		PUBLIC EDUCATION	\$ 100,000.00	
		ADMINISTRATION	\$ 100,000.00	
		TOTAL CULTURAL MITIGATION COST	\$2,016,000.00	

**APPENDIX C: SUMMARY OF
ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCE
SURVEYS**

APPENDIX C: Summary of Architectural Resource Surveys

The following is a complete inventory of the architectural resources identified and evaluated for the Lock Haven Local Flood Protection Project, as part of the COE's Section 106 process. The properties are grouped in "reaches" or study areas identified by the COE. The first three columns in this table identify the architectural resource by survey code number, name, location, and date of construction. The next three columns indicate the consultant's National Register eligibility assessment and whether that property was determined to be not eligible, individually eligible, or eligible as part of a district. The next column cites the report in which that determination was discussed. The SHPO's opinion on the resource's eligibility and that determination's date are recorded in the next column. If the consultant determined that the resource was eligible for listing in the National Register, the last column cites the consultant's assessment of the project's impact or type of effect on that resource according to the Section 106 regulations, 36 CFR 800.9 Criteria of Effect and Adverse Effect.

For more information about these determinations or the architectural resource survey process, please see Chapter 5: Summary of Architectural Resource Surveys.

Survey Code - Survey code number.

Property Name / Location - Common or historic name, and the address or location.

Date Built - Date(s) of construction or additions.

National Register Eligibility Assessment

Not Eligible - Not eligible.

Eligible - Eligible or listed.

Part of a District - Eligible or listed as part of a historic district.

Citation - Consultant report that discussed the National Register eligibility and impact assessment.

SHPO Opinion - SHPO comments on the consultant's report.

Impact Assessment - Consultant's assessment of the undertaking's effect on identified eligible architectural resources according to 36 CFR 800.9 Criteria of Effect and Adverse Effect. This determination is not made for properties not found eligible for listing in the National Register.

Summary of Architectural Resource Surveys

1. LOCK HAVEN CITY/WATER STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

Survey Code	Property Name/Location	National Register Eligibility Assessment					SHPO Opinion	Impact Assessment
		Date Built	Not Eligible	Eligible	Part of District	Citation		
035-LH 1 to 412	Water Street National Register Historic District	1790-1990			X	Dashiell 1985	Agree 7/11/74	Adverse Effect

In 1984 the Clinton County Planning Commission completed the following survey of the 412 properties in the Water Street Historic District. The survey also identified whether those properties were contributing (significant or contributing) or non-contributing (intrusive) elements in the district. Dashiell et al. used this survey for their impact assessment and mitigation recommendations. The properties in the district which are listed in the MOA are marked with "*" in the first column. Mitigation measures for these properties are found in Appendix D.

CLINTON COUNTY HISTORIC SITES SURVEY
City of Lock Haven

Source:
Clinton County Planning Comm. 1984

No.	Address	Date	Period	Architectural Style	Design Type	Material	Status	Cls
001*		1790	CIRCA 1781-1799	HISTORIC SITE			NR 7/10/73	S
001a*		N/A		SUSQUEHANNA RIVER				
002*	215-217 EAST WATER STREET	1843	1841-1860	GREEK REVIVAL	HIGH STYLE ELEMENTS	BRICK	NR 7/10/73	S
003	209-213 EAST WATER STREET	1860	CIRCA 1841-1860	UNSPECIFIED	REMODELED	WOOD	NR 7/10/73	S
004*	201 EAST WATER STREET	1854	1841-1860	ITALIANATE	HIGH STYLE ELEMENTS	BRICK	NR 7/10/73	S
** 004A	REAR 201 EAST WATER ST.	1850	CIRCA 1841-1860	UNSPECIFIED	VERNACULAR	WOOD	NR 7/10/73	C
005	137-141 EAST WATER STREET	1963	1943-1984	UNSPECIFIED	UTILITARIAN	BLOCK/BRICK	NR 7/10/73	I
006*	131 EAST WATER STREET	1854	1841-1860	ITALIANATE	HIGH STYLE ELEMENTS	BRICK	NR 7/10/63	S
007	REAR 131 EAST WATER ST.	1969	1943-1984	UNSPECIFIED	UTILITARIAN	BRICK	NR 7/10/73	I
008	123 EAST WATER STREET	1870	CIRCA 1861-1880	UNSPECIFIED	VERNACULAR	WOOD	NR 7/10/73	I
009	115-117 EAST WATER STREET	1880	CIRCA 1861-1880	UNSPECIFIED	VERNACULAR	WOOD	NR 7/10/73	I
010	111-113 EAST WATER STREET	1880	CIRCA 1861-1880	UNSPECIFIED	VERNACULAR	BRICK	NR 7/10/73	C
011*	107-109 EAST WATER STREET	1880	CIRCA 1861-1880	ITALIANATE	VERNACULAR	BRICK	NR 7/10/73	S
012	105 EAST WATER STREET	1880	CIRCA 1861-1880	UNSPECIFIED	HIGH STYLE ELEMENTS	BRICK	NR 7/10/73	C
013		N/A		INCORRECTLY NUMBERED	-- NO BUILDING --			
014	418 VESPER STREET	1946	CIRCA 1943-1984	UNSPECIFIED	UTILITARIAN	BRICK	NR 7/10/73	I
015	417 VESPER STREET	1915	1900-1920	UNSPECIFIED	UTILITARIAN	BRICK	NR 7/10/73	I
016	413 VESPER STREET	1900	CIRCA 1900-1920	UNSPECIFIED	VERNACULAR	BLOCK	NR 7/10/73	I
017	411 VESPER STREET	1890	CIRCA 1881-1899	UNSPECIFIED	VERNACULAR	WOOD	NR 7/10/73	I
018	23 EAST WATER STREET	1940	CIRCA 1932-1942	UNSPECIFIED	CONTRACTED PLAN	BRICK VENO.	NR 7/10/73	I
019	19 EAST WATER STREET	1905	CIRCA 1900-1920	UNSPECIFIED	HIGH STYLE ELEMENTS	BRICK VENO.	NR 7/10/73	C
020	17 EAST WATER STREET	1880	CIRCA 1861-1880	UNSPECIFIED	VERNACULAR	WOOD	NR 7/10/73	I
021	15 EAST WATER STREET	1910	CIRCA 1900-1920	COLONIAL REVIVAL	VERNACULAR	BRICK VENO.	NR 7/10/73	I
022	7 EAST WATER STREET	1895	CIRCA 1881-1899	TRI-GABLED ELL	VERNACULAR	WOOD	NR 7/10/73	C
023*	1 EAST WATER STREET	1861	1861-1880	GREEK REVIVAL	VERNACULAR	WOOD	NR 7/10/73	C
024	108 MILL STREET	1900	CIRCA 1900-1920	HOMESTEAD	VERNACULAR	BRICK VENO.	NR 7/10/73	I
025	110 MILL STREET	1900	CIRCA 1900-1920	UNSPECIFIED	VERNACULAR	BRICK	NR 7/10/73	I
026	112 MILL STREET	1910	CIRCA 1900-1920	HOMESTEAD	VERNACULAR	WOOD	NR 7/10/73	I
** 027*	116-118 MILL STREET	1915	CIRCA 1900-1920	ITALIANATE	VERNACULAR	BRICK	NR 7/10/73	C
** 028	120 MILL STREET	1910	CIRCA 1900-1920	AMERICAN FOURSQUARE	VERNACULAR	BRICK	NR 7/10/73	I
** 029	121-123 MILL STREET	1915	CIRCA 1900-1920	AMERICAN FOURSQUARE	VERNACULAR	BRICK	NR 7/10/73	I
** 030	117 MILL STREET	1910	CIRCA 1900-1920	HOMESTEAD	VERNACULAR	BRICK VENO.	NR 7/10/73	I
031	115 MILL STREET	1920	CIRCA 1900-1920	UNSPECIFIED	REMODELED	WOOD	NR 7/10/73	I
032	113 MILL STREET	1880	CIRCA 1861-1880	AMERICAN FOURSQUARE	HIGH STYLE ELEMENTS	BRICK VENO.	NR 7/10/73	C
033	REAR 25 WEST WATER STREET	1900	CIRCA 1900-1920	UNSPECIFIED	UTILITARIAN	WOOD	NR 7/10/73	S
034	111 MILL STREET	1900	CIRCA 1900-1920	HOMESTEAD	VERNACULAR	BRICK VENO.	NR 7/10/73	C
035	109 MILL STREET	1900	CIRCA 1900-1920	HOMESTEAD	HIGH STYLE ELEMENTS	BRICK VENO.	NR 7/10/73	C

Cls = classification; S = significant; C = contributing; I = intrusive

** = Individually listed in the MOA for mitigation.

CLINTON COUNTY HISTORIC SITES SURVEY
City of Lock Haven

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Clinton County Planning Comm. 1984

No.	Address	Date	Period	Architectural Style	Design Type	Material	Status	Cls
036	1 WEST WATER STREET	1890	CIRCA 1881-1899	UNSPECIFIED	VERNACULAR	BRICK VEND.	NR 7/10/73	C
037*	11 WEST WATER STREET	1871/1873	1861-1880	GREEK REVIVAL	VERNACULAR	WOOD	NR 7/10/73	C
038	15 WEST WATER STREET	1910	CIRCA 1900-1920	COLONIAL REVIVAL	HIGH STYLE ELEMENTS	BRICK VEND.	NR 7/10/73	I
039*	25 WEST WATER STREET	1909	1900-1920	COLONIAL REVIVAL	PRIME EXAMPLE	BRICK	NR 7/10/73	S
040*	47 WEST WATER STREET	1925	CIRCA 1921-1931	SPANISH COLONIAL REVIVAL	HIGH STYLE ELEMENTS	WOOD	NR 7/10/73	S
041*	REAR 47 WEST WATER STREET	1885	CIRCA 1881-1899	STICK STYLE	PRIME EXAMPLE	WOOD	NR 7/10/73	S
042	101 WEST WATER STREET	1968	CIRCA 1943-1984	UNSPECIFIED	CONTRACTED PLAN	WOOD	NR 7/10/73	I
043	105 WEST WATER STREET	1881	1881-1899	UNSPECIFIED	REMODELED	WOOD	NR 7/10/73	C
044*	111 WATER STREET	1887	1881-1899	VICTORIAN GOTHIC	VERNACULAR	BRICK	NR 7/10/73	S
045*	113 WEST WATER STREET	1940	1932-1942	COLONIAL REVIVAL	PRIME EXAMPLE	BRICK VEND.	NR 7/10/73	C
046*	205 WEST WATER STREET	1925	1921-1931	GEORGIAN REVIVAL	PRIME EXAMPLE	BRICK	NR 7/10/73	S
047	215 WEST WATER STREET	1920	CIRCA 1900-1920	DUTCH COLONIAL REVIVAL	VERNACULAR	BLOCK	NR 7/10/73	I
048	217 WEST WATER STREET	1920	CIRCA 1900-1920	HOMESTEAD	REMODELED	WOOD	NR 7/10/73	I
049	219 WEST WATER STREET	1910	CIRCA 1900-1920	CRAFTSMAN	HIGH STYLE ELEMENTS	BRICK	NR 7/10/73	C
050	221 WEST WATER STREET	1920	CIRCA 1900-1920	HOMESTEAD	HIGH STYLE ELEMENTS	BRICK VEND.	NR 7/10/73	C
051	237 WEST WATER STREET	1910	CIRCA 1900-1920	AMERICAN FOURSQUARE	HIGH STYLE ELEMENTS	WOOD	NR 7/10/73	C
052*	243 WEST WATER STREET	1869	CIRCA 1861-1880	GREEK REVIVAL	HIGH STYLE ELEMENTS	WOOD	NR 7/10/73	S
053	311 WEST WATER STREET	1961	1943-1984	UNSPECIFIED	UTILITARIAN	BRICK	NR 7/10/73	I
054	411 WEST WATER STREET	1958	CIRCA 1943-1984	UNSPECIFIED	CONTRACTED PLAN	BLOCK/BRICK	NR 7/10/73	I
055*	442 WEST WATER STREET	1875	1883	1861-1889	SECOND EMPIRE	BRICK	NR 7/10/73	S
056	428 WEST WATER STREET	1865	CIRCA 1861-1880	UNSPECIFIED	VERNACULAR	WOOD	NR 7/10/73	C
057	424 WEST WATER STREET	1892	CIRCA 1881-1899	UNSPECIFIED	VERNACULAR	BRICK VEND.	NR 7/10/73	C
058	420 WEST WATER STREET	1888	1881-1899	QUEEN ANNE	VERNACULAR	BRICK/WOOD	NR 7/10/73	I
059	416 WEST WATER STREET	1905	CIRCA 1900-1920	TRI-GABLED ELL	REMODELED	WOOD	NR 7/10/73	I
060	412 WEST WATER STREET	1905	CIRCA 1900-1920	TRI-GABLED ELL	HIGH STYLE ELEMENTS	WOOD	NR 7/10/73	I
061	402 WEST WATER STREET	1886	1881-1899	STICK STYLE	VERNACULAR	WOOD	NR 7/10/73	C
062*	354 FOURTH STREET	1924	1921-1931	CRAFTSMAN	PRIME EXAMPLE	WOOD	NR 7/10/73	S
063	224 FOURTH STREET	1960	CIRCA 1943-1984	UNSPECIFIED	CONTRACTED PLAN	WOOD	NR 7/10/73	I
064	328-330 WEST WATER STREET	1900	CIRCA 1900-1920	TRI-GABLED ELL	PRIME EXAMPLE	WOOD	NR 7/10/73	C
065*	306-310 WEST WATER STREET	1915	CIRCA 1900-1920	JACOBETHAN	PRIME EXAMPLE	STONE	NR 7/10/73	S
066*	300-304 WEST WATER STREET	1904	1900-1920	LATE GOTHIC REVIVAL	PRIME EXAMPLE	STONE	NR 7/10/73	S
067*	252 WEST WATER STREET	1856	1841-1860	GREEK REVIVAL	HIGH STYLE ELEMENTS	WOOD	NR 7/10/73	S
068*	246 WEST WATER STREET	1888	1881-1899	EASTLAKE	HIGH STYLE ELEMENTS	WOOD	NR 7/10/73	S
069	240 WEST WATER STREET	1892	CIRCA 1881-1899	UNSPECIFIED	VERNACULAR	WOOD	NR 7/10/73	C
070*	228 WEST WATER STREET	1892	1881-1899	QUEEN ANNE	HIGH STYLE ELEMENTS	BRICK	NR 7/10/73	S
071*	220 WEST WATER STREET	1860	1841-1860	GOTHIC REVIVAL	HIGH STYLE ELEMENTS	BRICK	NR 7/10/73	S
072*	214 WEST WATER STREET	1904	CIRCA 1900-1920	GEORGIAN REVIVAL	PRIME EXAMPLE	WOOD	NR 7/10/73	S

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City of Lock Haven

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No.	Address	Date	Period	Architectural Style	Design Type	Material	Status	Cls
073	202 WEST WATER STREET	1910 CIRCA	1900-1920	AMERICAN FOURSQUARE	HIGH STYLE ELEMENTS	BRICK	NR 7/10/73	I
074*	118 WEST WATER STREET	1863	1861-1880	SECOND EMPIRE	PRIME EXAMPLE	WOOD	NR 7/10/73	S
075*	104 WEST WATER STREET	1903 1853	1900-1920	NEO-CLASSICAL REVIVAL	PRIME EXAMPLE	BRICK	NR 7/10/73	S
076*	46 WEST MAIN STREET	1856	1841-1860	ITALIANATE	PRIME EXAMPLE	BRICK	NR 7/10/73	S
077*	30 WEST WATER STREET	1907	1900-1920	GEORGIAN REVIVAL	HIGH STYLE ELEMENTS	BRICK	NR 7/10/73	S
078*	14 WEST WATER STREET	1872	1861-1880	ROMANESQUE REVIVAL	HIGH STYLE ELEMENTS	BRICK	NR 7/10/73	S
079	6 WEST WATER STREET	1967	1943-1984	UNSPECIFIED	CONTRACTED PLAN	WOOD	NR 7/10/73	I
080*	2 EAST WATER STREET	1883 1860	1881-1899	VICTORIAN GOTHIC	ECLECTIC	WOOD	NR 7/10/73	S
081*	26 EAST WATER STREET	1857	1841-1860	ITALIAN VILLA	PRIME EXAMPLE	BRICK	NR 7/10/73	S
082*	100 EAST WATER STREET	1923	1921-1931	BEAUX-ARTS CLASSICISM	HIGH STYLE ELEMENTS	BRICK	NR 7/10/73	C
083*	134-136 EAST WATER STREET	1871	1861-1880	ITALIANATE	PRIME EXAMPLE	BRICK	NR 7/10/73	S
094*	138 EAST WATER STREET	1863	1861-1880	ITALIANATE	HIGH STYLE ELEMENTS	BRICK	NR 7/10/73	S
085*	140-142 EAST WATER STREET	1863	1861-1880	ITALIANATE	HIGH STYLE ELEMENTS	BRICK	NR 7/10/73	S
086*	146 EAST WATER STREET	1922	1921-1931	GEORGIAN REVIVAL	VERNACULAR	BRICK	NR 7/10/73	C
087	319 NORTH GROVE STREET	1863	1861-1880	ITALIANATE	REMODELED	BRICK	NR 7/10/73	I
088*	316 GROVE STREET	1883	1881-1899	VICTORIAN GOTHIC	VERNACULAR	BRICK	NR 7/10/73	S
089*	200-210 EAST WATER STREET	1863	1861-1880	GREEK REVIVAL	HIGH STYLE ELEMENTS	BRICK	NR 7/10/73	S
090*	214-216 EAST WATER STREET	1868	1861-1880	GREEK REVIVAL	HIGH STYLE ELEMENTS	BRICK	NR 7/10/73	S
091	REAR 214 EAST WATER ST.	1930 CIRCA	1921-1942	UNSPECIFIED	UTILITARIAN	BRICK	NR 7/10/73	I
092*	222-226 EAST WATER STREET	1863 1875	1861-1880	ITALIANATE	PRIME EXAMPLE	BRICK	NR 7/10/73	S
093*	230 EAST WATER STREET	1867	1861-1880	ROMANESQUE REVIVAL	PRIME EXAMPLE	BRICK	NR 7/10/73	S
094*	300 EAST WATER STREET	1863	1861-1880	GREEK REVIVAL	HIGH STYLE ELEMENTS	BRICK	NR 7/10/73	C
095	320 NORTH JAY STREET	1910 CIRCA	1900-1920	UNSPECIFIED	UTILITARIAN	BRICK	NR 7/10/73	I
096*	308 EAST WATER STREET	1889	1881-1899	VICTORIAN GOTHIC	VERNACULAR	BRICK	NR 7/10/73	S
096A*	308 EAST WATER STREET	1889	1881-1899	VICTORIAN GOTHIC	HIGH STYLE ELEMENTS	WOOD	NR 7/10/73	S
097*	310 EAST WATER STREET	1870	1861-1880	SECOND EMPIRE	HIGH STYLE ELEMENTS	BRICK	NR 7/10/73	C
098	320 EAST WATER STREET	1975 CIRCA	1943-1984	UNSPECIFIED	UTILITARIAN	BRICK	NR 7/10/73	I
099	-----	1845	1841-1860	-- HISTORIC SITE --	-----	-----	-----	S
** 099A *	-----	N/A	-----	-- RIVER BANK PARK --	-----	-----	-----	S
099B *	-----	N/A	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	S
100	334 EAST WATER STREET	1920 CIRCA	1900-1920	AMERICAN FOURSQUARE	PRIME EXAMPLE	BRICK VEND.	NR 7/10/73	C
101	336 EAST WATER STREET	1920 CIRCA	1900-1920	AMERICAN FOURSQUARE	HIGH STYLE ELEMENTS	BRICK	NR 7/10/73	C
102	342-346 EAST WATER STREET	1960 CIRCA	1943-1984	UNSPECIFIED	CONTRACTED PLAN	BRICK	NR 7/10/73	I
103	350 EAST WATER STREET	1860 CIRCA	1841-1860	ITALIANATE	REMODELED	BRICK VEND.	NR 7/10/73	I
104*	352 EAST WATER STREET	1850	1841-1860	GREEK REVIVAL	PRIME EXAMPLE	BRICK	NR 7/10/73	S
105*	362 EAST WATER STREET	1865 1833	1861-1880	GOTHIC REVIVAL	PRIME EXAMPLE	BRICK	NR 3/16/72	S
105A*	362 EAST WATER STREET	1854 CIRCA	1841-1860	GOTHIC REVIVAL	HIGH STYLE ELEMENTS	WOOD	NR 7/10/73	S

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City of Lock Haven

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No.	Address	Date	Period	Architectural Style	Design Type	Material	Status	Cls
1053*	362 EAST WATER STREET	1981	1943-1984	GOthic REVIVAL	HIGH STYLE ELEMENTS	WOOD	NR 7/10/73	C
106*	372 EAST WATER STREET	1875	1861-1880	ITALIANATE	HIGH STYLE ELEMENTS	WOOD	NR 7/10/73	C
107	316-318 HENDERSON STREET	1910	CIRCA 1900-1920	UNSPECIFIED	VERNACULAR	BRICK	NR 7/10/73	C
108*	402 EAST WATER STREET	1859	1841-1860	ITALIANATE	HIGH STYLE ELEMENTS	WOOD	NR 7/10/73	S
109	379 EAST MAIN STREET	1965	CIRCA 1943-1984	UNSPECIFIED	UTILITARIAN	BLOCK	NR 7/10/73	I
110	377 EAST MAIN STREET	1940	CIRCA 1932-1942	UNSPECIFIED	UTILITARIAN	BLOCK	NR 7/10/73	I
111	369 EAST MAIN STREET	1880	CIRCA 1861-1880	UNSPECIFIED	VERNACULAR	WOOD	NR 7/10/73	I
112*	365-367 EAST MAIN STREET	1896	1881-1899	VICTORIAN GOTHIC	VERNACULAR	BRICK	NR 7/10/73	S
113	361 EAST MAIN STREET	1960	CIRCA 1943-1984	UNSPECIFIED	UTILITARIAN	WOOD	NR 7/10/73	I
114	359 EAST MAIN STREET	1905	CIRCA 1900-1920	PRINCESS ANNE	REMODELED	BRICK	NR 7/10/73	I
115*	355 EAST MAIN STREET	1929	1921-1931	ITALIANATE	VERNACULAR	BRICK VEND.	NR 7/10/73	C
116	353 EAST MAIN STREET	1929	1921-1931	HOMESTEAD	VERNACULAR	BRICK VEND.	NR 7/10/73	C
117	347 EAST MAIN STREET	1890	1881-1899	PRINCESS ANNE	VERNACULAR	BRICK VEND.	NR 7/10/73	C
118	343 EAST MAIN STREET	1866	1861-1880	UNSPECIFIED	VERNACULAR	WOOD	NR 7/10/73	I
119	343 EAST MAIN STREET	1866	1861-1880	UNSPECIFIED	VERNACULAR	WOOD	NR 7/10/73	I
120	337 EAST MAIN STREET	1880	CIRCA 1861-1880	UNSPECIFIED	VERNACULAR	WOOD	NR 7/10/73	I
121	REAR 329 EAST MAIN STREET	N/A	---	INCORRECTLY NUMBERED	---	---	---	---
122*	329 EAST MAIN STREET	1970	CIRCA 1943-1984	UNSPECIFIED	UTILITARIAN	BLOCK	NR 7/10/73	I
123*	317 EAST MAIN STREET	1895	1881-1899	QUEEN ANNE	HIGH STYLE ELEMENTS	BRICK VEND.	NR 7/10/73	S
124*	315 EAST MAIN STREET	1858	1865	1841-1860	GREEK REVIVAL	BRICK	NR 7/10/73	S
125	309 EAST MAIN STREET	1845	1849	1841-1860	GREEK REVIVAL	WOOD	NR 7/10/73	C
126	301 EAST MAIN STREET	1885	CIRCA 1881-1899	ITALIANATE	REMODELED	BRICK	NR 7/10/73	I
127A	223 EAST MAIN STREET	1935	CIRCA 1932-1942	ART MODERNE	HIGH STYLE ELEMENTS	BRICK	NR 7/10/73	C
127B	225 EAST MAIN STREET	1930	CIRCA 1921-1931	UNSPECIFIED	UTILITARIAN	BRICK	NR 7/10/73	I
128*	221 EAST MAIN STREET	1925	CIRCA 1921-1931	UNSPECIFIED	UTILITARIAN	BRICK	NR 7/10/73	I
129*	213-215 EAST MAIN STREET	1840	1848	1821-1840	GREEK REVIVAL	BRICK	NR 7/10/73	S
130*	201-209 EAST MAIN STREET	1849	1892	1841-1860	GREEK REVIVAL	BRICK	NR 7/10/73	S
131*	312 NORTH GROVE STREET	1869	1861-1880	ITALIANATE	HIGH STYLE ELEMENTS	BRICK	NR 7/10/73	S
132*	313-315 NORTH GROVE ST.	1863	1861-1880	ITALIANATE	VERNACULAR	BRICK	NR 7/10/73	S
133	309-311 NORTH GROVE ST.	1866	1861-1880	ITALIANATE	HIGH STYLE ELEMENTS	BRICK	NR 7/10/73	S
134*	143-147 EAST MAIN STREET	1877	CIRCA 1861-1880	RENAISSANCE REVIVAL	REMODELED	BRICK	NR 7/10/73	S
135	137-141 EAST MAIN STREET	1975	CIRCA 1943-1984	UNSPECIFIED	PRIME-EXAMPLE VERNACULAR	BRICK	NR 7/10/73	I
136*	131 EAST MAIN STREET	1875	CIRCA 1943-1984	UNSPECIFIED	UTILITARIAN	BLOCK	NR 7/10/73	I
137	129 EAST MAIN STREET	1873	CIRCA 1861-1880	ITALIANATE	REMODELED	BRICK	NR 7/10/73	I
138*	125-127 EAST MAIN STREET	1873	1861-1880	ITALIANATE	VERNACULAR	BRICK	NR 7/10/73	S
139*	121-123 EAST MAIN STREET	1903	CIRCA 1900-1921	RENAISSANCE REVIVAL	HIGH STYLE ELEMENTS	BRICK	NR 7/10/73	S
140*	117-119 EAST MAIN STREET	1901	1900-1920	VICTORIAN ROMANESQUE	PRIME EXAMPLE	BRICK	NR 7/10/73	S

32010

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CLINTON COUNTY HISTORIC SITES SURVEY
City of Lock Haven

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No.	Address	Date	Period	Architectural Style	Design Type	Material	Status	Cls
141	115 EAST MAIN STREET	1935	CIRCA 1932-1942	UNSPECIFIED	REMODELED	BRICK	NR 7/10/73	I
142*	107-113 EAST MAIN STREET	1894	1881-1899	VICTORIAN ROMANESQUE	VERNACULAR	BRICK	NR 7/10/73	S
143*	105 EAST MAIN STREET	1870	1861-1880	ITALIANATE	HIGH STYLE ELEMENTS	BRICK	NR 7/10/73	S
144*	101-103 EAST MAIN STREET	1864	1861-1880	ROMANESQUE REVIVAL	HIGH STYLE ELEMENTS	BRICK	NR 7/10/73	S
145	308-310 VESPER STREET	1869	CIRCA 1861-1880	ITALIANATE	HIGH STYLE ELEMENTS	BRICK	NR 7/10/73	C
146	312-314 VESPER STREET	1866	1861-1880	ITALIANATE	VERNACULAR	BRICK VEND.	NR 7/10/73	I
147*	25 EAST MAIN STREET	1871	1861-1880	RENAISSANCE REVIVAL	PRING-EXAMPLE	BRICK	NR 7/10/73	S
148	21 EAST MAIN STREET	1870	1861-1880	UNSPECIFIED	REMODELED	BRICK	NR 7/10/73	I
149	17-19 EAST MAIN STREET	1870	1861-1880	UNSPECIFIED	REMODELED	BRICK	NR 7/10/73	I
150	7-15 EAST MAIN STREET	1954	CIRCA 1943-1984	UNSPECIFIED	REMODELED	BRICK	NR 7/10/73	I
151*	3-5 WEST MAIN STREET	1893	1881-1899	VICTORIAN ROMANESQUE	VERNACULAR	BRICK/BLOCK	NR 7/10/73	I
152*	7 WEST MAIN STREET	1871	1861-1880	ITALIANATE	HIGH STYLE ELEMENTS	BRICK	NR 7/10/73	S
153*	9 WEST MAIN STREET	1887	1881-1899	ITALIANATE	HIGH STYLE ELEMENTS	BRICK	NR 7/10/73	S
154	15 WEST MAIN STREET	1919	1961	NEO-CLASSICAL REVIVAL	HIGH STYLE ELEMENTS	BRICK	NR 7/10/73	S
155	25 WEST MAIN STREET	1939	1932-1942	COLONIAL REVIVAL	HIGH STYLE ELEMENTS	BRICK	NR 7/10/73	C
156*	35 WEST MAIN STREET	1882	1881-1899	VICTORIAN GOTHIC	HIGH STYLE ELEMENTS	BRICK	NR 7/10/73	C
157	53 WEST MAIN STREET	1924	1921-1931	COLONIAL REVIVAL	VERNACULAR	BRICK	NR 7/10/73	S
158*	55 WEST MAIN STREET	1888	1881-1899	QUEEN ANNE	HIGH STYLE ELEMENTS	BRICK	NR 7/10/73	C
159	210 FIRST STREET	1920	CIRCA 1900-1920	UNSPECIFIED	UTILITARIAN	BRICK	NR 7/10/73	I
160	103 WEST MAIN STREET	1920	CIRCA 1900-1920	COLONIAL REVIVAL	HIGH STYLE ELEMENTS	WOOD	NR 7/10/73	C
161	105 WEST CHURCH STREET	1870	CIRCA 1861-1880	UNSPECIFIED	VERNACULAR	WOOD	NR 7/10/73	C
162	REAR 109 WEST MAIN STREET	1890	CIRCA 1881-1899	UNSPECIFIED	HIGH STYLE ELEMENTS	WOOD	NR 7/10/73	C
163	113 WEST MAIN STREET	1870	CIRCA 1861-1880	UNSPECIFIED	HIGH STYLE ELEMENTS	WOOD	NR 7/10/73	C
164*	121 WEST MAIN STREET	1870	CIRCA 1861-1880	ITALIANATE	HIGH STYLE ELEMENTS	BRICK	NR 7/10/73	S
165	221 SECOND STREET	1910	CIRCA 1900-1920	UNSPECIFIED	HIGH STYLE ELEMENTS	BRICK	NR 7/10/73	C
166*	201 WEST MAIN STREET	1870	1861-1880	GOTHIC REVIVAL	VERNACULAR	WOOD	NR 7/10/73	C
167*	215 WEST MAIN STREET	1865	1861-1880	GOTHIC REVIVAL	ECLECTIC	BRICK	NR 7/10/73	C
168*	221 WEST MAIN STREET	1890	1881-1899	QUEEN ANNE	UTILITARIAN	BLOCK	NR 7/10/73	I
169	REAR 227 WEST MAIN STREET	1930	CIRCA 1921-1931	UNSPECIFIED	HIGH STYLE ELEMENTS	WOOD	NR 7/10/73	C
170	227 WEST MAIN STREET	1875	CIRCA 1861-1880	ITALIANATE	HIGH STYLE ELEMENTS	BRICK VEND.	NR 7/10/73	C
171	233 WEST MAIN STREET	1920	CIRCA 1900-1920	UNSPECIFIED	HIGH STYLE ELEMENTS	WOOD	NR 7/10/73	C
172	241 WEST MAIN STREET	1905	CIRCA 1900-1920	UNSPECIFIED	VERNACULAR	WOOD	NR 7/10/73	C
173*	243-245 WEST MAIN STREET	1860	1861-1860	GOTHIC REVIVAL	HIGH STYLE ELEMENTS	WOOD	NR 7/10/73	C
174*	303 WEST MAIN STREET	1863	1860	SECOND EMPIRE	HIGH STYLE ELEMENTS	WOOD	NR 7/10/73	C
175*	317 WEST MAIN STREET	1867	1861-1880	GOTHIC REVIVAL	ECLECTIC	WOOD	NR 7/10/73	C
176	327-329 WEST MAIN STREET	1868	1910	GEOGRAPHIC REVIVAL	HIGH STYLE ELEMENTS	WOOD	NR 7/10/73	C
177	331 WEST MAIN STREET	1930	CIRCA 1900-1920	HOMESTEAD	VERNACULAR	BRICK VEND.	NR 7/10/73	I

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178	335 WEST MAIN STREET	1890 CIRCA	1881-1899	UNSPECIFIED	VERNACULAR	WOOD	NR 7/10/73	C
179	345 WEST MAIN STREET	1919 1868	1861-1880	COLONIAL REVIVAL	HIGH STYLE ELEMENTS	WOOD	NR 7/10/73	C
180	222 FOURTH STREET	1930 CIRCA	1921-1931	UNSPECIFIED	VERNACULAR	WOOD	NR 7/10/73	C
181	403 WEST MAIN STREET	1863	1861-1880	GOthic REVIVAL	HIGH STYLE ELEMENTS	WOOD	NR 7/10/73	C
182	413-415 WEST MAIN STREET	1940 CIRCA	1932-1942	DUTCH COLONIAL REVIVAL	HIGH STYLE ELEMENTS	BRICK VEND.	NR 7/10/73	I
183	419 WEST MAIN STREET	1940 CIRCA	1932-1942	UNSPECIFIED	VERNACULAR	BRICK VEND.	NR 7/10/73	I
184*	421 WEST MAIN STREET	1869	1861-1880	ITALIANATE	PRIME EXAMPLE	WOOD	NR 7/10/73	S
185	423 WEST MAIN STREET	1870	1861-1880	ITALIAN VILLA	HIGH STYLE ELEMENTS	WOOD	NR 7/10/73	C
186	433 WEST MAIN STREET	1880	1861-1880	UNSPECIFIED	VERNACULAR	WOOD	NR 7/10/73	C
187*	439-441 WEST MAIN STREET	1884 CIRCA	1881-1899	ITALIANATE	UTILITARIAN	BRICK	NR 7/10/73	C
188	445 WEST MAIN STREET	1903 1865	1861-1880	QUEEN ANNE	ECLECTIC	WOOD	NR 7/10/73	C
189	213-215 FIFTH STREET	1910 CIRCA	1900-1920	UNSPECIFIED	VERNACULAR	BRICK VEND.	NR 7/10/73	C
190	500 WEST WATER STREET	1910 CIRCA	1900-1920	UNSPECIFIED	VERNACULAR	WOOD	NR 7/10/73	C
191	214 FIFTH STREET	1920 CIRCA	1900-1920	AMERICAN FOURSQUARE	HIGH STYLE ELEMENTS	BRICK VEND.	NR 7/10/73	C
192	505 WEST MAIN STREET	1920 CIRCA	1900-1920	AMERICAN FOURSQUARE	VERNACULAR	BRICK VEND.	NR 7/10/73	C
193*	507 WEST MAIN STREET	1918 CIRCA	1900-1920	ENGLISH COTTAGE	VERNACULAR	BRICK VEND.	NR 7/10/73	C
194	515 WEST MAIN STREET	1920 CIRCA	1900-1920	CRAFTSMAN	VERNACULAR	BRICK VEND.	NR 7/10/73	C
195	521 WEST MAIN STREET	1870 CIRCA	1861-1880	VICTORIAN GOTHIC	VERNACULAR	WOOD	NR 7/10/73	I
196	527 WEST MAIN STREET	1920 CIRCA	1900-1920	UNSPECIFIED	VERNACULAR	WOOD	NR 7/10/73	C
197	533 WEST MAIN STREET	1920 CIRCA	1900-1920	HOMESTEAD	VERNACULAR	WOOD	NR 7/10/73	I
198	529 WEST MAIN STREET	1920 CIRCA	1900-1920	UNSPECIFIED	VERNACULAR	WOOD	NR 7/10/73	I
199	545 WEST MAIN STREET	1890 CIRCA	1881-1899	UNSPECIFIED	HIGH STYLE ELEMENTS	WOOD	NR 7/10/73	C
200*	556 WEST MAIN STREET	1910 CIRCA	1881-1899	BUNGALOID	PRIME EXAMPLE	BRICK VEND.	NR 7/10/73	C
201	554 WEST MAIN STREET	1884 1907	1881-1899	VICTORIAN GOTHIC	ECLECTIC	WOOD	NR 7/10/73	C
202*	546 WEST MAIN STREET	1885	1881-1899	VICTORIAN GOTHIC	VERNACULAR	WOOD	NR 7/10/73	C
203*	536 WEST MAIN STREET	1910 CIRCA	1900-1920	PRairie Spanish Col. Revival	VERNACULAR	WOOD	NR 7/10/73	C
204*	530 WEST MAIN STREET	1891 CIRCA	1881-1899	STICK STYLE	VERNACULAR	WOOD	NR 7/10/73	C
205	526 WEST MAIN STREET	1885 CIRCA	1881-1899	VICTORIAN GOTHIC	VERNACULAR	WOOD	NR 7/10/73	C
206*	514 WEST MAIN STREET	1893	1881-1899	QUEEN ANNE	PRIME EXAMPLE	WOOD	NR 7/10/73	C
207	504 WEST MAIN STREET	1908 1863	1900-1920	QUEEN ANNE	VERNACULAR	WOOD	NR 7/10/73	S
208	153 FIFTH STREET	1930 CIRCA	1921-1930	UNSPECIFIED	VERNACULAR	WOOD	NR 7/10/73	C
209*	440-444 WEST MAIN STREET	1869	1861-1880	ITALIANATE	REMODELED	WOOD	NR 7/10/73	I
210	434 WEST MAIN STREET	1930 CIRCA	1921-1931	COLONIAL REVIVAL	PRIME EXAMPLE	BRICK	NR 7/10/73	S
211*	426 WEST MAIN STREET	1874	1861-1880	ITALIANATE	HIGH-STYLE ELEMENTS	BRICK VEND.	NR 7/10/73	C
212	420 WEST MAIN STREET	1868	1861-1880	ITALIANATE	HIGH STYLE ELEMENTS	WOOD	NR 7/10/73	I
213	414 WEST MAIN STREET	1950 CIRCA	1943-1984	UNSPECIFIED	REMODELED	WOOD	NR 7/10/73	I
214	404 WEST MAIN STREET	1883	1881-1899	QUEEN ANNE	CONTRACTED PLAN	WOOD	NR 7/10/73	I
					VERNACULAR	WOOD	NR 7/10/73	C

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No.	Address	Date	Period	Architctural Style	Design Type	Material	Status	Cls
215	326-342 WEST MAIN STREET	1958	1943-1984	UNSPECIFIED	UTILITARIAN	BRICK	NR 7/10/73	I
216*	320 WEST MAIN STREET	1863	1861-1880	GOthic REVIVAL	PRIME EXAMPLE	BRICK	NR 7/10/73	S
217	302 WEST MAIN STREET	1920	CIRCA 1900-1920	PRINCESS ANNE	HIGH-STYLE ELEMENTS	WOOD	NR 7/10/73	C
218	153 THIRD STREET	1920	CIRCA 1900-1920	DUTCH COLONIAL REVIVAL	HIGH-STYLE ELEMENTS	WOOD	NR 7/10/73	C
219	240 WEST MAIN STREET	1975	CIRCA 1943-1984	UNSPECIFIED	UTILITARIAN	STEEL	NR 7/10/73	I
220	232 WEST MAIN STREET	1887	1881-1899	QUEEN ANNE	HIGH-STYLE ELEMENTS	BRICK	NR 7/10/73	C
221*	220 WEST MAIN STREET	1875	1861-1880	SECOND EMPIRE	HIGH-STYLE ELEMENTS	BRICK	NR 7/10/73	C
222	214 WEST MAIN STREET	1885	CIRCA 1881-1899	UNSPECIFIED	VERNACULAR	WOOD	NR 7/10/73	C
223*	208 WEST MAIN STREET	1866	1861-1880	ITALIANATE	HIGH-STYLE ELEMENTS	WOOD	NR 7/10/73	C
224*	204 WEST MAIN STREET	1896	CIRCA 1881-1899	QUEEN ANNE	PRIME EXAMPLE	BRICK VENO.	NR 7/10/73	S
225	116 SECOND STREET	1900	CIRCA 1900-1920	PRINCESS ANNE	PRIME EXAMPLE	BRICK VENO.	NR 7/10/73	C
226	121 SECOND STREET	1870	1861-1880	UNSPECIFIED	HIGH-STYLE ELEMENTS	WOOD	NR 7/10/73	C
227*	120 WEST MAIN STREET	1870	1861-1880	ITALIAN VILLA	HIGH-STYLE ELEMENTS	WOOD	NR 7/10/73	S
228*	112 WEST MAIN STREET	1886	1881-1899	EASTLAKE	HIGH-STYLE ELEMENTS	BRICK	NR 7/10/73	S
229*	104 WEST MAIN STREET	1854	1841-1860	GOthic REVIVAL	HIGH-STYLE ELEMENTS	WOOD	NR 7/10/73	S
229A*	104 REAR WEST MAIN STREET	1854	CIRCA 1841-1860	GOthic REVIVAL	PRIME EXAMPLE	WOOD	NR 7/10/73	S
230	56 WEST MAIN STREET	1900	1855	1900-1920	GEORGIAN REVIVAL	WOOD	NR 7/10/73	C
231*	42 WEST MAIN STREET	1880	1861-1880	ITALIANATE	PRIME EXAMPLE	BRICK	NR 7/10/73	S
232*	40 WEST MAIN STREET	1899	1881-1899	VICTORIAN GOthic	HIGH-STYLE ELEMENTS	BRICK	NR 7/10/73	S
233	38 WEST MAIN STREET	1957	1943-1984	UNSPECIFIED	UTILITARIAN	BLOCK/BRICK	NR 7/10/73	I
234	34 WEST MAIN STREET	1890	CIRCA 1881-1899	PRINCESS ANNE	HIGH-STYLE ELEMENTS	WOOD	NR 7/10/73	I
235	31 BELLEFONTE AVENUE	1860	CIRCA 1841-1860	UNSPECIFIED	REMODELED	WOOD	NR 7/10/73	I
236	37-41 BELLEFONTE AVENUE	1930	CIRCA 1921-1931	UNSPECIFIED	UTILITARIAN	BLOCK/BRICK	NR 7/10/73	I
237	20 BELLEFONTE AVENUE	1955	CIRCA 1943-1984	UNSPECIFIED	REMODELED	WOOD	NR 7/10/73	I
238	14 BELLEFONTE AVENUE	1900	CIRCA 1900-1920	UNSPECIFIED	REMODELED	BRICK VENO.	NR 7/10/73	I
239	10 BELLEFONTE AVENUE	1900	CIRCA 1900-1920	UNSPECIFIED	REMODELED	BRICK VENO.	NR 7/10/73	I
240	8 BELLEFONTE AVENUE	1930	CIRCA 1921-1931	UNSPECIFIED	VERNACULAR	BRICK VENO.	NR 7/10/73	I
241	4 WEST MAIN STREET	1969	1943-1984	UNSPECIFIED	UTILITARIAN	BRICK	NR 7/10/73	I
242	8-16 EAST MAIN STREET	1920	CIRCA 1900-1920	UNSPECIFIED	UTILITARIAN	BRICK	NR 7/10/73	I
243*	18-20 EAST MAIN STREET	1937	CIRCA 1932-1942	ART DECO	PRIME EXAMPLE	BRICK	NR 7/10/73	S
244	22 EAST MAIN STREET	1870	CIRCA 1861-1880	UNSPECIFIED	REMODELED	BRICK	NR 7/10/73	C
245*	24-30 EAST MAIN STREET	1850	1841-1860	GREEK REVIVAL	HIGH-STYLE ELEMENTS	WOOD	NR 7/10/73	S
245A	223 VESPER STREET	1920	CIRCA 1900-1920	UNSPECIFIED	UTILITARIAN	BLOCK/BRICK	NR 7/10/73	I
246	220 VESPER STREET	1936	1932-1942	UNSPECIFIED	UTILITARIAN	BLOCK/BRICK	NR 7/10/73	C
247*	100 EAST MAIN STREET	1875	1881-1899	ITALIANATE	HIGH-STYLE ELEMENTS	BRICK	NR 7/10/73	S
248*	104 EAST MAIN STREET	1922	1921-1931	NEO-CLASSICAL REVIVAL	PRIME EXAMPLE	BRICK	NR 7/10/73	S
249*	106 EAST MAIN STREET	1881	1881-1899	VICTORIAN ROMANESQUE	PRIME EXAMPLE	BRICK	NR 7/10/73	S

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250*	108 EAST MAIN STREET	1863	1866	ITALIANATE	HIGH STYLE ELEMENTS	BRICK	NR 7/10/73	S
251*	110 EAST MAIN STREET	1863	1866	ITALIANATE	HIGH STYLE ELEMENTS	BRICK	NR 7/10/73	S
252*	112-EAST MAIN STREET	1856		1841-1860 GOTHIC REVIVAL	HIGH-STYLE-ELEMENTS	STONE	NR 7/10/73	S
253	118-120 EAST MAIN STREET	1870	CIRCA	1861-1880 GREEK REVIVAL	REMODELED	BRICK	NR 7/10/73	I
254	124-128 EAST MAIN STREET	1893		1900-1920 GEORGIAN REVIVAL	HIGH STYLE ELEMENTS	BRICK	NR 7/10/73	C
255*	130-134 EAST MAIN STREET	1893		1881-1899 VICTORIAN GOTHIC	HIGH STYLE ELEMENTS	BRICK	NR 7/10/73	S
255A	130-134 EAST MAIN STREET	1890	CIRCA	1881-1899 VICTORIAN GOTHIC	HIGH STYLE ELEMENTS	BRICK	NR 7/10/73	C
256	138 EAST MAIN STREET	1955	CIRCA	1881-1899 VICTORIAN GOTHIC	UTLITARIAN	STONE/BRICK	NR 7/10/73	I
257*	140 EAST WATER STREET	1906		1943-1984 UNSPECIFIED	UTLITARIAN	BLOCK	NR 7/10/73	I
258*	144 EAST MAIN STREET	1923		1900-1920 VICTORIAN ROMANESQUE	VERNACULAR	BRICK	NR 7/10/73	C
259	218 NORTH GROVE STREET	1890	CIRCA	1921-1931 NEO-CLASSICAL REVIVAL	PRIME EXAMPLE	BRICK	NR 7/10/73	S
260*	200-208 EAST MAIN STREET	1920		1881-1899 ITALIANATE	VERNACULAR	BRICK VEND.	NR 7/10/73	C
261*	210 EAST MAIN STREET	1854		1900-1920 SULLIVANESQUE	HIGH STYLE ELEMENTS	BRICK	NR 7/10/73	S
262	222 EAST MAIN STREET	1925	CIRCA	1841-1860 GREEK REVIVAL	HIGH STYLE ELEMENTS	BRICK	NR 7/10/73	I
263*	226 EAST MAIN STREET	1881		1921-1931 UNSPECIFIED	UTLITARIAN	BRICK	NR 7/10/73	I
264*	228-230 EAST MAIN STREET	1910	CIRCA	1881-1899 ITALIANATE	VERNACULAR	BRICK	NR 7/10/73	S
265	232 EAST MAIN STREET	1910	CIRCA	1900-1920 COMMERCIAL STYLE	VERNACULAR	BRICK	NR 7/10/73	C
266	217 NORTH JAY STREET	1890	CIRCA	1900-1920 UNSPECIFIED	UTLITARIAN	BRICK	NR 7/10/73	C
267	306-308 EAST MAIN STREET	1930	CIRCA	1881-1899 HOMESTEAD	HIGH STYLE ELEMENTS	BRICK VEND.	NR 7/10/73	C
268	328-330 EAST MAIN STREET	1900	CIRCA	1921-1931 UNSPECIFIED	UTLITARIAN	BRICK	NR 7/10/73	I
269*	332 EAST MAIN STREET	1842		1900-1920 UNSPECIFIED	VERNACULAR	WOOD	NR 7/10/73	C
270	334-340 EAST MAIN STREET	1839	1844	1841-1869 GREEK REVIVAL	HIGH STYLE-ELEMENTS	BRICK	NR 7/10/73	S
271	342-344 EAST MAIN STREET	1893		1821-1840 UNSPECIFIED	VERNACULAR	WOOD	NR 7/10/73	C
272	346-348 EAST MAIN STREET	1893		1881-1899 UNSPECIFIED	VERNACULAR	WOOD	NR 7/10/73	C
273*	350 EAST MAIN STREET	1884		1881-1899 UNSPECIFIED	PRIME EXAMPLE	BRICK VEND.	NR 7/10/73	S
274	352-354 EAST MAIN STREET	1890	CIRCA	1881-1899 ITALIANATE	REMODELED	WOOD	NR 7/10/73	I
275	356-EAST MAIN STREET	1910	CIRCA	1881-1899 UNSPECIFIED	VERNACULAR	WOOD	NR 7/10/73	I
276	358 EAST MAIN STREET	1930	CIRCA	1900-1920 UNSPECIFIED	UTLITARIAN	BRICK	NR 7/10/73	I
277	REAR EAST MAIN STREET	1920	CIRCA	1921-1931 UNSPECIFIED	VERNACULAR	BRICK	NR 7/10/73	C
278	364-EAST MAIN STREET	1873		1861-1880 SECOND EMPIRE	HIGH STYLE ELEMENTS	BRICK	NR 7/10/73	C
279	368 EAST MAIN STREET	1880	CIRCA	1861-1880 UNSPECIFIED	REMODELED	WOOD	NR 7/10/73	I
280	370-372 EAST MAIN STREET	1900	CIRCA	1900-1920 UNSPECIFIED	VERNACULAR	WOOD	NR 7/10/73	I
281	380 EAST MAIN STREET	1880	CIRCA	1861-1880 UNSPECIFIED	VERNACULAR	BRICK/BLOCK	NR 7/10/73	I
282	219 HENDERSON STREET	1905	CIRCA	1900-1920 QUEEN ANNE	HIGH STYLE ELEMENTS	WOOD	NR 7/10/73	C
283	47-51 BELLEFONTE AVENUE	1875	CIRCA	1861-1880 ITALIANATE	HIGH STYLE ELEMENTS	BRICK	NR 7/10/73	C
284	53-BELLEFONTE AVENUE	1950	CIRCA	1943-1984 UNSPECIFIED	UTLITARIAN	BLOCK	NR 7/10/73	I
285	5 WEST CHURCH STREET	1920	CIRCA	1900-1920 UNSPECIFIED	VERNACULAR	BRICK	NR 7/10/73	I

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CLINTON COUNTY HISTORIC SITES SURVEY
City of Lock Haven

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No.	Address	Date	Period	Architectural Style	Design Type	Material	Status	Cls
286	7 WEST CHURCH STREET	1910 CIRCA	1900-1920	UNSPECIFIED	REMODELED	WOOD	NR 7/10/73	I
287	9 WEST CHURCH STREET	1910 CIRCA	1900-1920	PRINCESS ANNE	PRIME EXAMPLE	WOOD	NR 7/10/73	C
288	15 WEST CHURCH STREET	1925 CIRCA	1921-1931	UNSPECIFIED	UTILITARIAN	BRICK	NR 7/10/73	I
289	113-115 FIRST STREET	1910 CIRCA	1900-1920	UNSPECIFIED	HIGH STYLE ELEMENTS	BRICK	NR 7/10/73	C
290	114 FIRST STREET	1910 CIRCA	1900-1920	UNSPECIFIED	VERMACULAR	WOOD	NR 7/10/73	I
291	112 FIRST STREET	1910 CIRCA	1900-1920	UNSPECIFIED	VERMACULAR	WOOD	NR 7/10/73	I
292	109 WEST CHURCH STREET	1870 CIRCA	1861-1880	UNSPECIFIED	REMODELED	WOOD	NR 7/10/73	I
293	117 WEST CHURCH STREET	1895 CIRCA	1881-1899	UNSPECIFIED	VERMACULAR	WOOD	NR 7/10/73	I
294	121 WEST CHURCH STREET	1896 CIRCA	1881-1899	QUEEN ANNE	PRIME EXAMPLE	BRICK	NR 7/10/73	S
295	117-119 SECOND STREET	1910 CIRCA	1900-1920	COLONIAL REVIVAL	HIGH STYLE ELEMENTS	BRICK VEND.	NR 7/10/73	C
296		N/A		INCORRECTLY NUMBERED	-- NO BUILDING --			
297	114 SECOND STREET	1885 CIRCA	1881-1899	QUEEN ANNE	REMODELED	WOOD	NR 7/10/73	C
298	201 WEST CHURCH STREET	1882	1881-1899	VICTORIAN GOTHIC	PRIME EXAMPLE	BRICK	NR 7/10/73	S
299	211 WEST CHURCH STREET	1920 CIRCA	1900-1920	UNSPECIFIED	VERMACULAR	BRICK	NR 7/10/73	I
300	221 WEST CHURCH ST.	1861 1864	1861-1899	SECOND EMPIRE	PRIME EXAMPLE	WOOD	NR 7/10/73	S
301	227 WEST CHURCH STREET	1887	1881-1899	QUEEN ANNE	VERMACULAR	WOOD	NR 7/10/73	C
302	223 WEST CHURCH STREET	1873	1861-1880	ITALIAN VILLA	PRIME EXAMPLE	BRICK	NR 7/10/73	S
303	245 WEST CHURCH STREET	1875 1865	1861-1880	SECOND EMPIRE	PRIME EXAMPLE	BRICK	NR 7/10/73	S
303A	109 THIRD STREET	1880 CIRCA	1861-1880	SECOND EMPIRE	HIGH STYLE ELEMENTS	WOOD	NR 7/10/73	C
304	301 WEST CHURCH STREET	1928	1921-1931	NEO-CLASSICAL REVIVAL	UTILITARIAN	BRICK	NR 7/10/73	C
305	307 WEST CHURCH STREET	1942	1943-1984	UNSPECIFIED	UTILITARIAN	BRICK	NR 7/10/73	I
306	311 WEST CHURCH STREET	1914	1900-1920	NEO-CLASSICAL REVIVAL	UTILITARIAN	BRICK	NR 7/10/73	C
307	149 FOURTH STREET	1885 CIRCA	1881-1899	UNSPECIFIED	UTILITARIAN	BRICK	NR 7/10/73	C
308	405 WEST CHURCH STREET	1886	1881-1899	QUEEN ANNE	VERMACULAR	BRICK	NR 7/10/73	S
309	407 WEST CHURCH STREET	1945 CIRCA	1943-1984	UNSPECIFIED	VERMACULAR	BRICK	NR 7/10/73	I
310	411-413 WEST CHURCH ST.	1872	1861-1880	SECOND EMPIRE	HIGH STYLE ELEMENTS	BRICK	NR 7/10/73	C
311	421 WEST CHURCH STREET	1867 CIRCA	1900-1920	UNSPECIFIED	VERMACULAR	WOOD	NR 7/10/73	S
312	427 WEST CHURCH STREET	1906	1900-1920	QUEEN ANNE	VERMACULAR	WOOD	NR 7/10/73	C
313	435 WEST CHURCH STREET	1870 CIRCA	1861-1899	VICTORIAN GOTHIC	HIGH STYLE ELEMENTS	WOOD	NR 7/10/73	C
314	437 WEST CHURCH STREET	1890 CIRCA	1881-1899	UNSPECIFIED	REMODELED	WOOD	NR 7/10/73	C
315	445 WEST CHURCH STREET	1930 CIRCA	1921-1931	UNSPECIFIED	HIGH STYLE ELEMENTS	BRICK	NR 7/10/73	I
316	148 FIFTH STREET	1910 CIRCA	1900-1920	HOMESTEAD	HIGH STYLE ELEMENTS	WOOD	NR 7/10/73	C
317	149 FIFTH STREET	1920 CIRCA	1900-1920	UNSPECIFIED	REMODELED	WOOD	NR 7/10/73	I
318	133-135 FIFTH STREET	1920 CIRCA	1900-1920	UNSPECIFIED	REMODELED	WOOD	NR 7/10/73	I
319	501 WEST CHURCH STREET	1870	1861-1880	UNSPECIFIED	REMODELED	WOOD	NR 7/10/73	I
320	505 WEST CHURCH STREET	1920 CIRCA	1900-1920	HOMESTEAD	REMODELED	WOOD	NR 7/10/73	I
321	507-509 WEST CHURCH ST.	1870 CIRCA	1861-1880	UNSPECIFIED	VERMACULAR	WOOD	NR 7/10/73	I

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No.	Address	Date	Period	Architectural Style	Design Type	Material	Status	Cls
322	511-513 WEST CHURCH ST.	1920	CIRCA 1900-1920	UNSPECIFIED	VERNACULAR	BRICK VEND.	NR 7/10/73	I
323*	523 WEST CHURCH STREET	1870	1861-1880	ITALIANATE	VERNACULAR	BRICK	NR 7/10/73	S
324	525 WEST CHURCH STREET	1870	CIRCA 1881-1899	ITALIANATE	VERNACULAR	WOOD	NR 7/10/73	I
325	527 WEST CHURCH STREET	1920	CIRCA 1900-1920	HOMESTEAD	HIGH STYLE ELEMENTS	WOOD	NR 7/10/73	I
326*	533 WEST CHURCH STREET	1874	1861-1880	SECOND EMPIRE	HIGH STYLE ELEMENTS	WOOD	NR 7/10/73	S
327	539 WEST CHURCH STREET	1900	CIRCA 1900-1920	UNSPECIFIED	HIGH STYLE ELEMENTS	WOOD	NR 7/10/73	C
329	543 WEST CHURCH STREET	1900	CIRCA 1900-1920	TRI-GABLED ELL	PRIME EXAMPLE	WOOD	NR 7/10/73	C
329	545 WEST CHURCH STREET	1900	CIRCA 1900-1920	TRI-GABLED ELL	HIGH STYLE ELEMENTS	WOOD	NR 7/10/73	C
330	553 WEST CHURCH STREET	1920	CIRCA 1900-1920	HOMESTEAD	VERNACULAR	WOOD	NR 7/10/73	I
331	555 WEST CHURCH STREET	1920	CIRCA 1900-1920	HOMESTEAD	VERNACULAR	WOOD	NR 7/10/73	I
332	557 WEST CHURCH STREET	1920	CIRCA 1900-1920	HOMESTEAD	HIGH STYLE ELEMENTS	BRICK VEND.	NR 7/10/73	C
333*	563-565 WEST CHURCH ST.	1860	CIRCA 1841-1860	ITALIANATE	HIGH STYLE ELEMENTS	WOOD	NR 7/10/73	C
334	571 WEST CHURCH STREET	1920	CIRCA 1900-1920	HOMESTEAD	HIGH STYLE ELEMENTS	WOOD	NR 7/10/73	I
335	577 WEST CHURCH STREET	1920	CIRCA 1900-1920	HOMESTEAD	HIGH STYLE ELEMENTS	WOOD	NR 7/10/73	I
336	520 WEST CHURCH STREET	1920	CIRCA 1900-1920	UNSPECIFIED	UTILITARIAN	BRICK	NR 7/10/73	I
337	514 WEST CHURCH STREET	1870	CIRCA 1881-1899	UNSPECIFIED	UTILITARIAN	BRICK	NR 7/10/73	C
338	516 WEST CHURCH STREET	1952	CIRCA 1943-1984	UNSPECIFIED	UTILITARIAN	BRICK	NR 7/10/73	I
339	446 WEST CHURCH STREET	1885	CIRCA 1881-1899	UNSPECIFIED	VERNACULAR	WOOD	NR 7/10/73	I
340	440 WEST CHURCH STREET	1875	CIRCA 1861-1880	UNSPECIFIED	ECLECTIC	WOOD	NR 7/10/73	C
341*	432 WEST CHURCH STREET	1870	1861-1880	SECOND EMPIRE	HIGH STYLE ELEMENTS	BRICK	NR 7/10/73	S
342	426 WEST CHURCH STREET	1869	1861-1880	UNSPECIFIED	HIGH STYLE ELEMENTS	WOOD	NR 7/10/73	C
343*	422 WEST CHURCH STREET	1870	1861-1880	GREEK REVIVAL	HIGH STYLE ELEMENTS	WOOD	NR 7/10/73	S
344	418 WEST CHURCH STREET	1920	CIRCA 1900-1920	HOMESTEAD	HIGH STYLE ELEMENTS	BRICK VEND.	NR 7/10/73	I
345	414 WEST CHURCH STREET	1920	CIRCA 1900-1920	HOMESTEAD	HIGH STYLE ELEMENTS	BRICK VEND.	NR 7/10/73	C
346	408-410 WEST CHURCH ST.	1885	CIRCA 1881-1899	VICTORIAN GOTHIC	HIGH STYLE ELEMENTS	WOOD	NR 7/10/73	C
347*	402 WEST CHURCH STREET	1908	1869	COLONIAL REVIVAL	ECLECTIC	WOOD	NR 7/10/73	S
348		N/A		INCORRECTLY NUMBERED	NO BUILDING			
349		N/A		INCORRECTLY NUMBERED	REMODELED			
350	2 FOURTH STREET	1910	CIRCA 1900-1920	HOMESTEAD	HIGH STYLE ELEMENTS	WOOD	NR 7/10/73	I
351	344 WEST CHURCH STREET	1885	CIRCA 1881-1899	STICK STYLE	HIGH STYLE ELEMENTS	WOOD	NR 7/10/73	C
352	338 WEST CHURCH STREET	1885	CIRCA 1881-1899	EASTLAKE	HIGH STYLE ELEMENTS	WOOD	NR 7/10/73	C
353	336 WEST CHURCH STREET	1895	CIRCA 1881-1899	VICTORIAN GOTHIC	HIGH STYLE ELEMENTS	WOOD	NR 7/10/73	C
354*	326 WEST CHURCH STREET	1890	1881-1899	QUEEN ANNE	VERNACULAR	WOOD	NR 7/10/73	C
355	318 WEST CHURCH STREET	1940	CIRCA 1932-1942	UNSPECIFIED	UTILITARIAN	BRICK	NR 7/10/73	I
356	316 WEST CHURCH STREET	1865	CIRCA 1861-1880	GREEK REVIVAL	VERNACULAR	WOOD	NR 7/10/73	C
357*	308 WEST CHURCH STREET	1862	1870	ITALIAN VILLA	PRIME EXAMPLE	WOOD	NR 7/10/73	S
358*	302 WEST CHURCH STREET	1887	1863	QUEEN ANNE	PRIME EXAMPLE	WOOD	NR 7/10/73	S

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No.	Address	Date	Period	Architectural Style	Design Type	Material	Status	Cls
359*	REAR 302 WEST CHURCH ST.	1889	CIRCA 1881-1899	VICTORIAN GOTHIC	UTILITARIAN	BRICK	NR 7/10/73	S
360	2 THIRD STREET	1870	CIRCA 1861-1880	UNSPECIFIED	REMODELED	WOOD	NR 7/10/73	I
361*	242 WEST CHURCH STREET	1888	1881-1899	QUEEN ANNE	VERNAACULAR	WOOD	NR 7/10/73	C
362	238 WEST CHURCH STREET	1868	1861-1880	UNSPECIFIED	VERNAACULAR	WOOD	NR 7/10/73	C
363	232 WEST CHURCH STREET	1884	1861-1880	GEORGIAN REVIVAL	VERNAACULAR	WOOD	NR 7/10/73	C
364	225-228 WEST CHURCH ST.	1865	CIRCA 1861-1880	ITALIANATE	HIGH STYLE ELEMENTS	WOOD	NR 7/10/73	C
365	REAR 238 WEST CHURCH ST.	1868	CIRCA 1861-1880	UNSPECIFIED	REMODELED	WOOD	NR 7/10/73	I
366	220 WEST CHURCH STREET	1861	1861-1880	GOTHIC REVIVAL	HIGH STYLE ELEMENTS	WOOD	NR 7/10/73	C
366A-	REAR 220 WEST CHURCH ST.	1940	CIRCA 1932-1942	UNSPECIFIED	CONTRACTED PLAN	BLOCK	NR 7/10/73	I
367	214-216 WEST CHURCH ST.	1860	1861-1880	GREEK REVIVAL	HIGH STYLE ELEMENTS	WOOD	NR 7/10/73	C
368*	208 WEST CHURCH STREET	1864	1861-1880	GOTHIC REVIVAL	HIGH STYLE ELEMENTS	WOOD	NR 7/10/73	S
369	202 WEST CHURCH STREET	1860	1861-1880	UNSPECIFIED	VERNAACULAR	BRICK	NR 7/10/73	C
370	120 WEST CHURCH STREET	1874	1861-1880	SECOND EMPIRE	HIGH STYLE ELEMENTS	BRICK	NR 7/10/73	C
371	114 WEST CHURCH STREET	1864	1861-1880	ITALIANATE	HIGH STYLE ELEMENTS	WOOD	NR 7/10/73	C
372	108-110 WEST CHURCH ST.	1870	CIRCA 1861-1880	UNSPECIFIED	VERNAACULAR	WOOD	NR 7/10/73	C
373*	106 WEST CHURCH ST.	1885	1881-1899	ITALIANATE	VERNAACULAR	BRICK	NR 7/10/73	S
374*	19 WEST CHURCH ST.	1869	1861-1880	ROMANESQUE REVIVAL	HIGH STYLE ELEMENTS	BRICK	NR 7/10/73	S
374A	19 FIRST STREET	1961	1943-1984	UNSPECIFIED	UTILITARIAN	BLOCK/BRICK	NR 7/10/73	I
375*	109 BELLEFONTE AVENUE	1856	1900-1920	ITALIANATE	HIGH STYLE ELEMENTS	BRICK	NR 7/10/73	S
376	107 BELLEFONTE AVENUE	1973	CIRCA 1943-1984	UNSPECIFIED	UTILITARIAN	BLOCK	NR 7/10/73	I
377*	----	1908	1900-1920	-- MONUMENT --	----	----	----	C
378*	14-16 EAST BALD EAGLE ST.	1872	1861-1880	VICTORIAN GOTHIC	HIGH STYLE ELEMENTS	BRICK	UNLISTED	C
379*	205 NORTH GROVE STREET	1875	1861-1880	ITALIANATE	PRIME EXAMPLE	BRICK	SLOAN DIST.	S
380*	500-512 EAST WATER STREET	1890	1881-1899	TRI-CARLE QUEEN ANNE	PRIME EXAMPLE VERNAACULAR	BRICK	UNLISTED	S
381*	418 EAST MAIN STREET	1881	1881-1899	VICTORIAN GOTHIC	HIGH STYLE ELEMENTS	WOOD	UNLISTED	S
382*	412-414 EAST MAIN STREET	1887	1881-1899	VICTORIAN GOTHIC	HIGH STYLE ELEMENTS	WOOD	UNLISTED	C
383*	206 NORTH GROVE STREET	1870	1861-1880	ITALIANATE	VERNAACULAR	BRICK	SLOAN DIST.	S
384*	140-142 EAST CHURCH ST.	1871	1861-1880	ROMANESQUE REVIVAL	HIGH STYLE ELEMENTS	BRICK	SLOAN DIST.	S
385*	130-132 E. CHURCH STREET	1858	1841-1860	GREEK REVIVAL	HIGH STYLE ELEMENTS	WOOD	SLOAN DIST.	S
386*	115 NORTH GROVE STREET	1905	1900-1920	ITALIANATE	VERNAACULAR	BRICK	SLOAN DIST.	S
387*	352 EAST CHURCH STREET	1852	1841-1860	ITALIAN VILLA	HIGH STYLE ELEMENTS	BRICK	HISTORIC LH	S
388*	400 EAST BALD EAGLE ST.	1835	1821-1840	GREEK REVIVAL	VERNAACULAR	WOOD	HISTORIC LH	S
389*	431-433 EAST CLINTON ST.	1896	1881-1899	ITALIANATE	HIGH STYLE ELEMENTS	BRICK	UNLISTED	S
390*	107 SOUTH WASHINGTON ST.	1900	CIRCA 1900-1920	PRINCESS ANNE	VERNAACULAR	BRICK	UNLISTED	C
391*	109 SOUTH WASHINGTON ST.	1894	CIRCA 1881-1899	ITALIANATE	UTILITARIAN	BRICK	UNLISTED	C
392*	26 WEST BALD EAGLE STREET	1869	1861-1880	ITALIANATE	HIGH STYLE ELEMENTS	BRICK	UNLISTED	S
393*	223 & 221 EAST PARK ST.	1874	1861-1880	ITALIANATE	VERNAACULAR	BRICK	UNLISTED	C

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City of Lock Haven

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No.	Address	Date	Period	Architectural Style	Design Type	Material	Status	Cl
394*	333 SOUTH FAIRVIEW STREET	1849	1861-1880	ITALIANATE	PRIME EXAMPLE	BRICK VENO.	UNLISTED	S
395*	142 SOUTH HIGHLAND STREET	1915	CIRCA	CRAFTSMAN	PRIME EXAMPLE	BRICK VENO.	UNLISTED	S
396*	199 SOUTH FAIRVIEW STREET	1898	CIRCA	1881-1899	QUEEN ANNE	BRICK	UNLISTED	S
397*	131 SOUTH FAIRVIEW STREET	1906	CIRCA	1900-1920	JACOBETHAN	BRICK	UNLISTED	S
398*	27-29 SOUTH FAIRVIEW ST.	1897	CIRCA	1881-1899	PRINCESS ANNE	BRICK VENO.	UNLISTED	S
399*	518 BELLEFONTE AVENUE	1900	CIRCA	1900-1920	QUEEN ANNE	BRICK VENO.	UNLISTED	S
400*	634 BELLEFONTE AVENUE	1931	CIRCA	1921-1931	PICTURESQUE COTTAGE	STONE	UNLISTED	S
401*	703 BELLEFONTE AVENUE	1908	CIRCA	1900-1920	QUEEN ANNE	BRICK VENO.	UNLISTED	S
402*	515 BELLEFONTE AVENUE	1871	CIRCA	1861-1880	ITALIANATE	WOOD	HISTORIC LH	S
403*	28 NORTH FAIRVIEW STREET	1869	1893	1861-1880	ITALIANATE	WOOD	HISTORIC LH	C
404*	42 NORTH FAIRVIEW STREET	1873		1861-1880	ITALIANATE	BRICK	HISTORIC LH	S
405*	41 NORTH FAIRVIEW STREET	1865		1861-1880	ITALIANATE	WOOD	HISTORIC LH	S
406*	51 NORTH FAIRVIEW STREET	1867		1861-1880	ITALIANATE	WOOD	HISTORIC LH	S
407*	219 NORTH FAIRVIEW STREET	1884	1871	1881-1899	QUEEN ANNE	WOOD	UNLISTED	C
408*	237 NORTH FAIRVIEW STREET	1893	CIRCA	1881-1899	QUEEN ANNE	WOOD	UNLISTED	S
409*	220 NORTH FAIRVIEW STREET	1885		1881-1899	EASTLAKE	BRICK	UNLISTED	C
410*	GLEN ROAD - LH UNIVERSITY	1938		1932-1942	NEO-CLASSICAL REVIVAL	STEEL/BRICK	UNLISTED	S
411*	GLEN ROAD - LH UNIVERSITY	1938		1932-1942	NEO-CLASSICAL REVIVAL	BRICK	UNLISTED	S
412*	WATER STREET EXTENSION	1896		1881-1899	VICTORIAN ROMANESQUE	BRICK	HISTORIC LH	S

RECORDS SELECTED 426

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Summary of Architectural Resource Surveys

2. LOCK HAVEN CITY/EAST OF THE WATER STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT REACH

Survey Code	Property Name/Location	National Register Eligibility Assessment					SHPO Opinion	Impact Assessment
		Date Built	Not Eligible	Eligible	Part of District	Citation		
035-LH-413	Myers House 412 East Water Street	c.1900 c.1910	X			Dashiell 1985	Agree 9/5/85	N/A
035-LH-414	NOT ASSIGNED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
035-LH-415	Widmann House 422 East Water Street	c.1910	X			Dashiell 1985	Agree 9/5/85	N/A
035-LH-416	Wendel House 426 East Water Street	c.1910	X			Dashiell 1985	Agree 9/5/85	N/A
035-LH-417	House 430-432 East Water Street	c.1890	X			Dashiell 1985	Agree 9/5/85	N/A
035-LH-418	House 512 East Water Street	c.1910	X			Dashiell 1985	Agree 9/5/85	N/A
035-LH-419	Duffield House 518 East Water Street	c.1890	X			Dashiell 1985	Agree 9/5/85	N/A
035-LH-420	Rupeka House 520 East Water Street	1888	X			Dashiell 1985	Agree 9/5/85	N/A
035-LH-421	Brandau House 600 East Water Street	1898	X			Dashiell 1985	Agree 9/5/85	N/A

N/A - Not Applicable

Summary of Architectural Resource Surveys (Continued)

2. LOCK HAVEN CITY/EAST OF THE WATER STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT REACH

Survey Code	Property Name/Location	Date Built	National Register Eligibility Assessment				SHPO Opinion	Impact Assessment
			Not Eligible	Eligible	Part of District	Citation		
035-LH-422	Casselberry House 618 East Water Street	1928	X			Dashiell 1985	Agree 9/5/85	N/A
035-LH-423	Bryant House 620 East Water Street	1908	X			Dashiell 1985	Agree 9/5/85	N/A
035-LH-424	Champan House 624 East Water Street	1910	X			Dashiell 1985	Agree 9/5/85	N/A
035-LH-425	Westphal House 630 East Water Street	1936	X			Dashiell 1985	Agree 9/5/85	N/A
035-LH-426	Moyer House 636 East Water Street	c.1930	X			Dashiell 1985	Agree 9/5/85	N/A
035-LH-427	Martin House 664 East Water Street	c.1920	X			Dashiell 1985	Agree 9/5/85	N/A
035-LH-428	Machley House 716 East Water Street	c.1925- 1963	X			Dashiell 1985	Agree 9/5/85	N/A
035-LH-429	Dickey House 736 East Water Street	1926	X			Dashiell 1985	Agree 9/5/85	N/A
035-LH-430	Bartholomew House 906 East Water Street	c.1920	X			Dashiell 1985	Agree 9/5/85	N/A

N/A - Not Applicable

Summary of Architectural Resource Surveys (Continued)

2. LOCK HAVEN CITY/EAST OF THE WATER STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT REACH

Survey Code	Property Name/Location	Date Built	National Register Eligibility Assessment				SHPO Opinion	Impact Assessment
			Not Eligible	Eligible	Part of District	Citation		
035-LH-431	Fague House 914 East Water Street	c.1910	X			Dashiell 1985	Agree 9/5/85	N/A
035-LH-432	Bush House 950 East Water Street	c.1925	X			Dashiell 1985	Agreed 9/5/85	N/A

N/A - Not Applicable

Summary of Architectural Resource Surveys

3. LOCK HAVEN CITY/LOCK HAVEN AIRPORT AND WINNER OFFICE REACH

Survey Code	Property Name/Location	Date Built	National Register Eligibility Assessment			SHPO Opinion	Impact Assessment
			Not Eligible	Eligible	Part of District		
035-LH-77-9	Bailey House, 796 E. Church St.	c.1950	X			Deans 1988	N/A
035-LH-77-8	Mellott House, 790 E. Church St.	c.1950	X			Deans 1988	N/A
035-LH-77-7	Doyle House, 786 E. Church St.	c.1950	X			Deans 1988	N/A
035-LH-77-6	Snyder House, 782 E. Church St.	c.1950	X			Deans 1988	N/A
035-LH-77-5	Keller House, 778 E. Church St.	c.1910	X			Deans 1988	N/A
035-LH-48-1	Yost House, 215 Race St.	c.1930	X			Deans 1988	N/A
035-LH-48-2	Bryan House, 787 E. Church St.	c.1950	X			Deans 1988	N/A
035-LH-48-3	Young House, 785 E. Church St.	c.1950	X			Deans 1988	N/A
035-LH-48-4	Murphy House, 775 E. Church St.	c.1950	X			Deans 1988	N/A
035-LH-48-5	Hendricks House, 775 E. Church St.	c.1900	X			Deans 1988	N/A

A - Requires Additional Information (3/9/89)

N/A - Not Applicable

Summary of Architectural Resource Surveys (Continued)

3. LOCK HAVEN CITY/LOCK HAVEN AIRPORT AND WINNER OFFICE REACH

Survey Code	Property Name/Location	Date Built	National Register Eligibility Assessment				SIPO Opinion	Impact Assessment
			Not Eligible	Eligible	Part of District	Citation		
035-LH-47-3	Stamm House, 854 E. Main St.	c.1890	X			Deans 1988	A	N/A
035-LH-47-2	Santonico House, 852 E. Main St.	c.1890	X			Deans 1988	A	N/A
035-LH-47-1	Ardner House, 840 E. Main St.	c.1895	X			Deans 1988	A	N/A
035-LH-46-14	Pfaff House, 838 E. Main St.	c.1900	X			Deans 1988	A	N/A
035-LH-46-13	Bassinger House, 836 E. Main St.	c.1890	X			Deans 1988	A	N/A
035-LH-46-12	Baltimore Life Ins., 776 E. Main	c.1965	X			Deans 1988	Agree 3/9/89	N/A
035-LH-46-11	Kuntz House, 772 E. Main St.	c.1960	X			Deans 1988	Agree 3/9/89	N/A
035-LH-77-4	Caruso House, 770 E. Church St.	c.1950	X			Deans 1988	Agree 3/9/89	N/A
035-LH-46-10	Barrett House, 776 E. Main St.	c.1910	X			Deans 1988	A	N/A

A - Requires Additional Information (3/9/89)
 N/A - Not Applicable

Summary of Architectural Resource Surveys (Continued)

3. LOCK HAVEN CITY/LOCK HAVEN AIRPORT AND WINNER OFFICE REACH

Survey Code	Property Name/Location	Date Built	National Register Eligibility Assessment				SHPO Opinion	Impact Assessment
			Not Eligible	Eligible	Part of District	Citation		
035-LH-46-9	Ripoli House, 760 E. Main St.	c.1950	X			Deans 1988	Agree 3/9/89	N/A
035-LH-77-3	Selte House, 760 E. Church St.	c.1950	X			Deans 1988	Agree 3/9/89	N/A
035-LH-77-2	Hunter House, 752 E. Church St.	c.1960	X			Deans 1988	Agree 3/9/89	N/A
035-LH-77-1	Caruso House, 750 E. Church St.	c.1960	X			Deans 1988	Agree 3/9/89	N/A
035-LH-76-10	Olmstead House, 744 E. Church St.	c.1950	X			Deans 1988	Agree 3/9/89	N/A
035-LH-76-9	Baldwin House, 742 E. Church St.	c.1950	X			Deans 1988	Agree 3/9/89	N/A
035-LH-32-1	Winner House, 607 W. Water St.	c.1885	X			Deans 1988	A	N/A

A - Requires Additional Information (3/9/89)
 N/A - Not Applicable

Summary of Architectural Resource Surveys

4. WOODWARD TOWNSHIP/LOWER LOCKPORT REACH

Survey Code	Property Name/Location	Date Built	National Register Eligibility Assessment			SHPO Assessment		
			Not Eligible	Eligible	Part of District	Citation	SHPO Opinion	Impact Assessment
035-WW-001	Lock 34 and Lock House c. 1/4 mile east of Jay Street Bridge on Route 664	c.1834			C	Dashiell 1985	Agree 9/5/85	Adverse Effect
035-WW-006	Shoemaker House c. 1/3 mile east of Jay Street Bridge on Route 664	c.1890			C	Dashiell 1985	Agree 9/5/85	Adverse Effect
035-WW-007	Aungst House c. 1800 feet east of Jay Street Bridge on Route 664	c.1910			NC	Dashiell 1985	Agree 9/5/85	Adverse Effect
035-WW-008	Karchner House c. 1700 feet east of Jay Street Bridge on Route 664	c.1873			C	Dashiell 1985	Agree 9/5/85	Adverse Effect
035-WW-009	Simcox House c. 1650 feet east of Jay Street Bridge on Route 664	c.1873			NC	Dashiell 1985	Agree 9/5/85	Adverse Effect
035-WW-009A	Simcox Garage and Apartment to rear of Simcox House	1924			NC	Dashiell 1985	Agree 9/5/85	Adverse Effect
035-WW-010	Chilcot House c. 1350 feet east of Jay Street Bridge on Route 664	c.1884			C	Dashiell 1985	Agree 9/5/85	Adverse Effect

C - Contributing Structure in a Historic District (Hannegan 1986)
 NC - Non-Contributing Structure in a Historic District (Hannegan 1986)
 N/A - Not Applicable

Summary of Architectural Resource Surveys (Continued)

4. WOODWARD TOWNSHIP/LOWER LOCKPORT REACH

Survey Code	Property Name/Location	Date Built	National Register			Eligibility Assessment		SIPO Opinion	Impact Assessment
			Not Eligible	Eligible	Part of District	Citation			
035-WW-011	Englert House c. 1400 feet east of Jay Street Bridge on Route 664	c.1880			C	Dashiell 1985	Agree 9/5/85	Adverse Effect	
035-WW-012	Fortney House c. 1500 feet east of Jay Street Bridge on Route 664	c.1880			C	Dashiell 1985	Agree 9/5/85	Adverse Effect	
035-WW-013	Kreamer House c. 1300 feet east of Jay Street Bridge on Route 664	c.1880			C	Dashiell 1985	Agree 9/5/85	Adverse Effect	
035-WW-014	Wolfe House c. 1275 feet east of Jay Street Bridge on Route 664	c.1920			NC	Dashiell 1985	Agree 9/5/85	Adverse Effect	
035-WW-015	Colucci House c. 1250 feet east of Jay Street Bridge on Route 664	c.1890			NC	Dashiell 1985	Agree 9/5/85	Adverse Effect	
035-WW-016	Long House c. 1200 feet east of Jay Street Bridge on Route 664	c.1900			NC	Dashiell 1985	Agree 9/5/85	Adverse Effect	
035-WW-017	Englert Mobile Home c. 1150 feet east of Jay Street Bridge on Route 664	1973			NC	Dashiell 1985	Agree 9/5/85	Adverse Effect	

C - Contributing Structure in a Historic District (Hannegan 1986)
 NC - Non-Contributing Structure in a Historic District (Hannegan 1986)
 N/A - Not Applicable

Summary of Architectural Resource Surveys (Continued)

4. WOODWARD TOWNSHIP/LOWER LOCKPORT REACH

Survey Code	Property Name/Location	Date Built	National Register Eligibility Assessment			SHPO Opinion	Impact Assessment
			Not Eligible	Eligible	Part of District		
035-WW-018	Peters House c. 1100 feet east of Jay Street Bridge on Route 664	c. 1950			NC	Dashiell 1985 Agree 9/5/85	Adverse Effect
035-WW-019	Wasson House c. 1050 feet east of Jay Street Bridge on Route 664	c. 1890			NC	Dashiell 1985 Agree 9/5/85	Adverse Effect
035-WW-020	Rechel House c. 1000 feet east of Jay Street Bridge on Route 664	c. 1895			NC	Dashiell 1985 Agree 9/5/85	Adverse Effect
035-WW-021	Schultz House c. 950 feet east of Jay Street Bridge on Route 664	1910			C	Dashiell 1985 Agree 9/5/85	Adverse Effect
035-WW-022	Poremsky House c. 900 feet east of Jay Street Bridge on Route 664	c. 1890			C	Dashiell 1985 Agree 9/5/85	Adverse Effect
035-WW-023	Donovan House c. 850 feet east of Jay Street Bridge on Route 664	c. 1880			NC	Dashiell 1985 Agree 9/5/85	Adverse Effect
035-WW-024	Pokorny House c. 800 feet east of Jay Street Bridge on Route 664	1910			NC	Dashiell 1985 Agree 9/5/85	Adverse Effect

- C - Contributing Structure in a Historic District (Hannegan 1986)
 NC - Non-Contributing Structure in a Historic District (Hannegan 1986)
 N/A - Not Applicable

Summary of Architectural Resource Surveys (Continued)

4. WOODWARD TOWNSHIP/LOWER LOCKPORT REACH

Survey Code	Property Name/Location	Date Built	National Register Eligibility Assessment				SIPO Opinion	Impact Assessment
			Not Eligible	Eligible	Part of District	Citation		
035-WW-025	Pokorny House c. 775 feet east of Jay Street Bridge on Route 664	c.1900			C	Dashiell 1985	Agree 9/5/85	Adverse Effect
035-WW-026	Garage Intersection Route 664 and Lockport Heights Road	c.1925	X			Dashiell 1985	Agree 9/5/85	N/A

C - Contributing Structure in a Historic District (Hannegan 1986)
 NC - Non-Contributing Structure in a Historic District (Hannegan 1986)
 N/A - Not Applicable

Summary of Architectural Resource Surveys

5. WOODWARD TOWNSHIP/UPPER LOCKPORT REACH

Survey Code	Property Name/Location	Date Built	National Register Eligibility Assessment				SHPO Opinion	Impact Assessment
			Not Eligible	Eligible	Part of District	Citation		
035-WW-027	George House Intersection of Route 18011 and Water Street	c.1870	X			Dashiell 1985	Agree 9/5/85	N/A
035-WW-028	George Mobile Home Water Street, c. 150 feet west of Route 18011	c.1970	X			Dashiell 1985	Agree 9/5/85	N/A
035-WW-029	Hill House Water Street, c. 200 feet west of Route 18011	c.1968	X			Dashiell 1985	Agree 9/5/85	N/A
035-WW-030	Komorek House Water Street, c. 350 feet west of Route 18011	1950	X			Dashiell 1985	Agree 9/5/85	N/A
035-WW-031	Ccilco House Water Street, c. 400 feet west of Jay Street Bridge	c.1970	X			Dashiell 1985	Agree 9/5/85	N/A
035-WW-032	Sanders House Water Street, c. 450 feet west of Jay Street Bridge	c.1865 c.1920	X			Dashiell 1985	Agree 9/5/85	N/A
035-WW-033	Ryan House Water Street, c. 500 feet west of Route 18011	c.1865	X			Dashiell 1985	Agree 9/5/85	N/A

C - Contributing Structure in a Historic District (Hannegan 1986)
 NC - Non-Contributing Structure in a Historic District (Hannegan 1986)
 N/A - Not Applicable

Summary of Architectural Resource Surveys (Continued)

5. WOODWARD TOWNSHIP/UPPER LOCKPORT REACH

Survey Code	Property Name/Location	Date Built	National Register Eligibility Assessment				SIPO Opinion	Impact Assessment
			Not Eligible	Eligible	Part of District	Citation		
035-WW-034	Allison House Water Street, c. 550 feet west of Route 18011	c.1910	X			Dashiell 1985	Agree 9/5/85	N/A
035-WW-035	Widman McGill (Harris) House Water Street, c. 600 feet west of Route 18011	c.1880	X	X		Dashiell 1985 Hannegan 1986	Agree 9/5/85	N/A
035-WW-036	Welsh House Water Street, c. 650 feet west of Route 18011	c.1875	X			Dashiell 1985	Agree 9/5/85	No Comment
035-WW-037	Neff House Water Street, c. 700 feet west of Route 18011	1973	X			Dashiell 1985	Agree 9/5/85	N/A
035-WW-038	Yorheimer House Water Street, c. 75 feet east of Route 18011	c.1965	X			Dashiell 1985	Agree 9/5/85	N/A
035-WW-039	Renninger House Water Street, c. 750 feet west of Route 18011	c.1900	X			Dashiell 1985	Agree 9/5/85	N/A
035-WW-040	Strouse House Water Street, c. 850 feet west of Route 18011	c.1900	X			Dashiell 1985	Agree 9/5/85	N/A

C - Contributing Structure in a Historic District (Hannegan 1986)
 NC - Non-Contributing Structure in a Historic District (Hannegan 1986)
 N/A - Not Applicable

Summary of Architectural Resource Surveys (Continued)

5. WOODWARD TOWNSHIP/UPPER LOCKPORT REACH

Survey Code	Property Name/Location	Date Built	National Register Eligibility Assessment				SHPO Opinion	Impact Assessment
			Not Eligible	Eligible	Part of District	Citation		
035-WW-041	James McGill (Williams) House Water Street, c. 850 feet west of Route 18011	c.1900	X		C	Dashiell 1985 Hannegan 1986	Agree 9/5/85	N/A
035-WW-042	Barzona House Water Street, c. 1000 feet west of Route 18011	c.1870 c.1940	X			Dashiell 1985	Agree 9/5/85	N/A
035-WW-043	Swartz-Myers House Water Street, c. 400 feet west of Route 661	c.1880	X			Dashiell 1985	Agree 9/5/85	N/A
035-WW-044	Crisman House Water Street, c. 350 feet west of Route 661	c.1880	X			Dashiell 1985	Agree 9/5/85	N/A
035-WW-045	Weaver House Water Street, c. 300 feet west of Route 661	c.1880	X			Dashiell 1985	Agree 9/5/85	N/A
035-WW-046	Probst House Water Street, c. 200 feet west of Route 661	c.1910	X			Dashiell 1985	Agree 9/5/85	N/A
035-WW-047	Henry Mobile Home Water Street, c. 150 feet east of Route 661	c.1965	X			Dashiell 1985	Agree 9/5/85	N/A

- C - Contributing Structure in a Historic District (Hannegan 1986)
- NC - Non-Contributing Structure in a Historic District (Hannegan 1986)
- N/A - Not Applicable

Summary of Architectural Resource Surveys (Continued)

5. WOODWARD TOWNSHIP/UPPER LOCKPORT REACH

Survey Code	Property Name/Location	Date Built	National Register Eligibility Assessment				SHPO Opinion	Impact Assessment
			Not Eligible	Eligible	Part of District	Citation		
035-WW-048	Baney House Water Street, c. 50 feet east of Route 661	c.1880	X		C	Dashiell 1985 Hannegan 1986	Agree 9/5/85	N/A
035-WW-049	Rooney House Intersection of Water Street and Route 661	1942	X			Dashiell 1985	Agree 9/5/85	N/A
035-WW-050	Williams House Route 661, c. 200 feet south of Route 18011	1941	X			Dashiell 1985	Agree 9/5/85	N/A
035-WW-051	Schwab Mobile Home Route 661, c. 200 feet south of Route 18011	c.1960	X			Dashiell 1985	Agree 9/5/85	N/A
035-WW-052	Yorks House Route 661, c. 100 feet south of Route 18011	1967	X			Dashiell 1985	Agree 9/5/85	N/A
035-WW-053	Rickard House Route 661, c. 100 feet south of Route 18011	1952	X			Dashiell 1985	Agree 9/5/85	N/A
035-WW-054	Smith House Southwest corner, intersection of Routes 661 and 18011	c.1970	X			Dashiell 1985	Agree 9/5/85	N/A

- C - Contributing Structure in a Historic District (Hannegan 1986)
- NC - Non-Contributing Structure in a Historic District (Hannegan 1986)
- N/A - Not Applicable

Summary of Architectural Resource Surveys (Continued)

5. WOODWARD TOWNSHIP/UPPER LOCKPORT REACH

Survey Code	Property Name/Location	Date Built	National Register Eligibility			Citation	SHPO Opinion	Impact Assessment
			Not Eligible	Assessment Eligible	Part of District			
035-WW-055	Eisenhower House Southeast corner, intersection of Routes 661 and 18011	1937	X			Dashiell 1985	NO 9/5/85	N/A
035-WW-056	Rickard House No. 2 Route 18011, east of Intersection with Locust Alley	c.1880	X			Dashiell 1985	NO 9/5/85	N/A
035-WW-057	Alley House Route 18011, c. 75 feet east of Locust Alley	c.1880	X		X	Dashiell 1985 Hannegan 1986 Dashiell 1985	NO 9/5/85	N/A No Comment
035-WW-058	Wenker House Route 18011, c. 50 feet west of Sarah Alley	c.1900	X			Dashiell 1985	NO 9/5/85	N/A
035-WW-059	Kreamer House Route 18011 at intersection with Sarah Alley, southwest corner	c.1880	X			Dashiell 1985	NO 9/5/85	N/A
035-WW-060	Myers Garage/Apartment Southeast corner, intersection of Mulberry Alley and Sarah Alley	c.1945	X			Dashiell 1985	NO 9/5/85	N/A

A - Requires Additional Information (3/9/89)

N/A - Not Applicable

Summary of Architectural Resource Surveys (Continued)

5. WOODWARD TOWNSHIP/UPPER LOCKPORT REACH

Survey Code	Property Name/Location	Date Built	National Register Eligibility Assessment				SIPO Opinion	Impact Assessment
			Not Eligible	Eligible	Part of District	Citation		
035-WW-061	A. Crissman House Intersection of Route 18011 and Sarah Alley, southeast corner	c.1880	X			Dashiell 1985	Agree 9/5/85	N/A
035-WW-062	Winner House Route 18011, c. 50 feet east of Sarah Alley	c.1900	X			Dashiell 1985	Agree 9/5/85	N/A
035-WW-063	Harter House Intersection of Hanna Alley with Route 18011, southwest corner	1957	X			Dashiell 1985	Agree 9/5/85	N/A
035-WW-064	Harter Mobile Home Intersection of Route 18011 and Hanna Alley, southeast corner	c.1965	X			Dashiell 1985	Agree 9/5/85	N/A
035-WW-065	Riggle House Route 18011, c. 100 feet east of Hanna Alley	c.1880	X			Dashiell 1985	Agree 9/5/85	N/A
035-WW-066	Packer House Intersection of Route 18011 and First Alley, southeast corner	c.1900	X			Dashiell 1985	Agree 9/5/85	N/A
035-WW-067	Osborne House Intersection of Route 18011 and First Alley, southeast corner	c.1971	X			Dashiell 1985	Agree 9/5/85	N/A

- C - Contributing Structure in a Historic District (Hannegan 1986)
- NC - Non-Contributing Structure in a Historic District (Hannegan 1986)
- N/A - Not Applicable

Summary of Architectural Resource Surveys (Continued)

5. WOODWARD TOWNSHIP/UPPER LOCKPORT REACH

Survey Code	Property Name/Location	Date Built	National Register Eligibility Assessment				SHPO Opinion	Impact Assessment
			Not Eligible	Eligible	Part of District	Citation		
035-WW-068	Hill House Intersection of Route 18011 and First Alley, southeast corner	c.1940	X			Dashiell 1985	Agree 9/5/85	N/A
035-WW-069	Andrus House Route 18011, c. 200 feet east of McGill Alley	1957	X			Dashiell 1985	Agree 9/5/85	N/A
035-WW-070	Sohmer House Route 18011, C. 300 feet east of McGill Alley	c.1965	X			Dashiell 1985	Agree 9/5/85	N/A

- C - Contributing Structure in a Historic District (Hannegan 1986)
- NC - Non-Contributing Structure in a Historic District (Hannegan 1986)
- N/A - Not Applicable

Summary of Architectural Resource Surveys

6. WOODWARD TOWNSHIP/WATER VALLEY FLOOD PLAIN REACH

Survey Code	Property Name/Location	Date Built	National Register Eligibility Assessment				SHPO Opinion	Impact Assessment
			Not Eligible	Eligible	Part of District	Citation		
035-WW-071	Piper House Township Route 359, c. 2000 feet west of Route 661	c.1878 c.1970	X			Dashiell 1985	Agree 9/5/85	N/A
035-WW-072	Hanna House Township Route 359, c. 1700 feet west of Water Street	1813 c.1830		X		Dashiell 1985	Agree 9/5/85	Adverse Effect
035-WW-073	Stern House Township Route 359, c. 2500 feet west of Water Street	c.1880		X		Dashiell 1985	Agree 9/5/85	Adverse Effect
035-WW-074	NOT ASSIGNED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
035-WW-075	NOT ASSIGNED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
035-WW-076	DelGripio Trailer Swope's Road, c. 2000 feet south of Route 18011	c.1970	X			Dashiell 1985	Agree 9/5/85	N/A
035-WW-077	NOT ASSIGNED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
035-WW-078	Brandt House c. 900 feet east of Swope's Road	1967	X			Dashiell 1985	Agree 9/5/85	N/A
035-WW-079	NOT ASSIGNED	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

A - Requires Additional Information (3/9/89)
N/A - Not Applicable

Summary of Architectural Resource Surveys (Continued)

6. WOODWARD TOWNSHIP/WATER VALLEY FLOOD PLAIN REACH

Survey Code	Property Name/Location	Date Built	National Register Eligibility Assessment				SHPO Opinion	Impact Assessment
			Not Eligible	Eligible	Part of District	Citation		
035-WW-080	Brinckley House c. 800 feet southeast of Swope's Road	c.1962	X			Dashiell 1985	Agree 9/5/85	N/A
035-WW-081	Butler Trailer c. 650 feet southeast of Swope's Road	c.1965	X			Dashiell 1985	Agree 9/5/85	N/A
035-WW-082	DelGrippo House c. 550 feet southeast of Swope's Road	1963	X			Dashiell 1985	Agree 9/5/85	N/A
035-WW-083	Emery House c. 500 feet southeast of Swope's Road	1970	X			Dashiell 1985	Agree 9/5/85	N/A
035-WW-084	Lytle House c. 400 feet southeast of Swope's Road	1974	X			Dashiell 1985	Agree 9/5/85	N/A
035-WW-085	Zerbe House c. 300 feet southeast of Swope's Road	c.1970	X			Dashiell 1985	Agree 9/5/85	N/A
035-WW-086	Spangler House c. 200 feet southeast of Swope's Road	1966	X			Dashiell 1985	Agree 9/5/85	N/A
035-WW-087A	Spangler Tennis Building c. 200 feet southeast of Swope's Road	1973	X			Dashiell 1985	Agree 9/5/85	N/A
035-WW-087B	Spangler House c. 200 feet southeast of Swope's Road	1977	X			Dashiell 1985	Agree 9/5/85	N/A

A - Requires Additional Information (3/9/89)
N/A - Not Applicable

Summary of Architectural Resource Surveys (Continued)

6. WOODWARD TOWNSHIP/WATER VALLEY FLOOD PLAIN REACH

Survey Code	Property Name/Location	Date Built	National Register Eligibility Assessment			Citation	SHPO Opinion	Impact Assessment
			Not Eligible	Eligible	Part of District			
035-WW-088	Shuey House c. 100 feet southeast of Swope's Road	1963	X			Dashiell 1985	Agree 9/5/85	N/A
035-WW-089	Gallagher House c. 50 feet southeast of Swope's Road	1963	X			Dashiell 1985	Agree 9/5/85	N/A
035-WW-090	Winton House c. 25 feet northwest of Swope's Road	1966	X			Dashiell 1985	Agree 9/5/85	N/A
035-WW-091	Hawkins House c. 50 feet northwest of Swope's Road	1975	X			Dashiell 1985	Agree 9/5/85	N/A
035-WW-092	Shadle House c. 100 feet northwest of Swope's Road	1962	X			Dashiell 1985	Agree 9/5/85	N/A
035-WW-093	Martin House c. 300 feet northwest of Swope's Road	c.1970	X			Dashiell 1985	Agree 9/5/85	N/A
035-WW-094	Martin House c. 350 feet northwest of Swope's Road	1965	X			Dashiell 1985	Agree 9/5/85	N/A
035-WW-095	Bason House c. 400 feet northwest of Swope's Road	c.1965	X			Dashiell 1985	Agree 9/5/85	N/A

A - Requires Additional Information (3/9/89)

N/A - Not Applicable

Summary of Architectural Resource Surveys (Continued)

6. WOODWARD TOWNSHIP/WATER VALLEY FLOOD PLAIN REACH

Survey Code	Property Name/Location	Date Built	National Register Eligibility Assessment			SHPO Opinion	Impact Assessment
			Not Eligible	Eligible	Part of District		
035-WW-096	Water Valley Trailer Court Water Valley Trailer Court Road c. 1/3 mile south of Route 18011	c.1970-1980s	X			Agree 9/5/85	N/A
035-WW-097	Johnson House c. 25 feet north of Water Valley Trailer Court Road	1956	X			Agree 9/5/85	N/A
035-WW-098	Kunes House c. 100 feet north of Water Valley Trailer Court Road	1973	X			Agree 9/5/85	N/A
035-WW-099	Miller House c. 100 feet north of Water Valley Trailer Court Road	1955	X			Agree 9/5/85	N/A
035-WW-100	Baker House c. 200 feet north of Water Valley Trailer Court Road	1968	X			Agree 9/5/85	N/A
035-WW-101	Probst House c. 300 feet north of Water Valley Trailer Court Road	c.1955	X			Agree 9/5/85	N/A
035-WW-102	Smith House c. 400 feet north of Water Valley Trailer Court Road	c.1965	X			Agree 9/5/85	N/A

A - Requires Additional Information (3/9/89)

N/A - Not Applicable

Summary of Architectural Resource Surveys (Continued)

6. WOODWARD TOWNSHIP/WATER VALLEY FLOOD PLAIN REACH

Survey Code	Property Name/Location	Date Built	National Register Eligibility Assessment				SHPO Opinion	Impact Assessment
			Not Eligible	Eligible	Part of District	Citation		
035-WW-103	Smith Mobile Home c. 400 feet north of Water Valley Trailer Court Road	c.1970	X			Dashiell 1985	Agree 9/5/85	N/A
035-WW-104	Stark House c. 500 feet north of Water Valley Trailer Court Road	c.1963	X			Dashiell 1985	Agree 9/5/85	N/A
035-WW-105	Hazel House c. 550 feet north of Water Valley Trailer Court Road	c.1965	X			Dashiell 1985	Agree 9/5/85	N/A
035-WW-106	Nestlerode House c. 600 feet north of Water Valley Trailer Court Road	1965	X			Dashiell 1985	Agree 9/5/85	N/A
035-WW-107	Pletcher Mobile Home c. 700 feet north of Water Valley Trailer Court Road	c.1970	X			Dashiell 1985	Agree 9/5/85	N/A
035-WW-108	Verilli House c. 750 feet north of Water Valley Trailer Court Road	1959	X			Dashiell 1985	Agree 9/5/85	N/A
035-WW-109	Kessinger House c. 800 feet north of Water Valley Trailer Court Road	c.1960	X			Dashiell 1985	Agree 9/5/85	N/A

A - Requires Additional Information (3/9/89)

N/A - Not Applicable

Summary of Architectural Resource Surveys (Continued)

6. WOODWARD TOWNSHIP/WATER VALLEY FLOOD PLAIN REACH

Survey Code	Property Name/Location	Date Built	National Register			Eligibility Assessment		SHPO Opinion	Impact Assessment
			Not Eligible	Eligible	Part of District	Citation			
035-WW-110	Casilio House c. 900 feet north of Water Valley Trailer Court Road	1960	X			Dashiell 1985	Agree 9/5/85	N/A	
035-WW-111	Swartz Mobile Home c. 900 feet north of Water Valley Trailer Court Road	1968	X			Dashiell 1985	Agree 9/5/85	N/A	
035-WW-112	Gummo House c. 1000 feet north of Water Valley Trailer Court Road	c.1960	X			Dashiell 11985	Agree 9/5/85	N/A	
035-WW-113	Porter House c. 110 feet north of Water Valley Trailer Court Road	c.1950	X			Dashiell 1985	Agree 9/5/85	N/A	
035-WW-114	Straley Trailer Court c. 1200 feet north of Water Valley Trailer Court Road	c.1970	X			Dashiell 1985	Agree 9/5/85	N/A	
035-WW-22, 23	Miller Trailers, Route 18011	c.1970	X			Deans 1988	Agree 3/9/89	N/A	
035-WW-24	McAuley House, Route 18011	c.1965	X			Deans 1988	Agree 3/9/89	N/A	
035-WW-569	Selfe House, Route 18011	c.1930	X			Deans 1988	A	N/A	

A - Requires Additional Information (3/9/89)

N/A - Not Applicable

Summary of Architectural Resource Surveys (Continued)

6. WOODWARD TOWNSHIP/WATER VALLEY FLOOD PLAIN REACH

Survey Code	Property Name/Location	Date Built	National Register Eligibility Assessment				SHPO Opinion	Impact Assessment
			Not Eligible	Eligible	Part of District	Citation		
035-WW-572	Swope Farm Complex, Route 18011	c.1925	X			Deans 1988	A	N/A
035-WW-572A	Swope Sawmill, Route 18011	c.1850 1970	X			Deans 1988	A	N/A
035-WW-596	Lucas House, Route 18011	c.1975	X			Deans 1988	Agree 3/9/89	N/A
035-WW-597	Lucas House, Route 18011	c.1965	X			Deans 1988	Agree 3/9/89	N/A
035-WW-598	Royer House, Route 18011	c.1980	X			Deans 1988	Agree 3/9/89	N/A
035-WW-600	Coy Farm Complex, Route 18011	c.1955	X			Deans 1988	Agree 3/9/89	N/A
035-WW-618, 619	Straley House, Route 18011	c.1970	X			Deans 1988	Agree 3/9/89	N/A
035-WW-115	Samuel Probst Farm, Route 18011	1916		X		Deans 1988	Agree	Adverse Effect
035-WW-116	Isaac Packer Farm, Route 18011	1885		X		Deans 1988	Agree	Adverse Effect
035-WW-A	New Packer House, Route 18011	1986	X			Deans 1988	Agree 3/9/89	N/A

A - Requires Additional Information (3/9/89)

N/A - Not Applicable

Summary of Architectural Resource Surveys (Continued)

6. WOODWARD TOWNSHIP/WATER VALLEY FLOOD PLAIN REACH

Survey Code	Property Name/Location	Date Built	National Register Eligibility Assessment				SHPO Opinion	Impact Assessment
			Not Eligible	Eligible	Part of District	Citation		
035-WW-622	Gibson House, Route 18011	1981	X			Deans 1988	Agree 3/9/89	N/A
035-WW-623	Gibson House, Route 18011	1979	X			Deans 1988	Agree 3/9/89	N/A

A - Requires Additional Information (3/9/89)

N/A - Not Applicable

Summary of Architectural Resource Surveys

7. WOODWARD TOWNSHIP/DUNNSTOWN REACH

Survey Code	Property Name/Location	Date Built	National Register Eligibility Assessment				SHPO Opinion	Impact Assessment
			Not Eligible	Eligible	Part of District	Citation		
035-WW-002	Hinton House, Rt. 664, c. 400 feet south of Rt. 561	1933	X			Dashiell 1985	Agree 9/5/85	N/A
035-WW-003	Rudy House, Rt. 664, c. 300 south of Rt. 561	1968	X			Dashiell 1985	Agree 9/5/85	N/A
035-WW-004	DeMarte House, Rt. 664, c. 200 feet south of Rt. 561	c.1965	X			Dashiell 1985	Agree 9/5/85	N/A
035-WW-005	Holter House, Intersection of Rts 664 and 561	c.1965	X			Dashiell 1985	Agree 9/5/85	N/A
035-WW-192	Schrum House, Route 664	c.1960	X			Deans 1988	Agree 3/9/89	N/A
035-WW-193	Whitney House, Route 664	c.1960	X			Deans 1988	Agree 3/9/89	N/A
035-WW-194	Hull House, Route 664	c.1960	X			Deans 1988	Agree 3/9/89	N/A
035-WW-195	Andrus House, Route 664	c.1960	X			Deans 1988	Agree 3/9/89	N/A
035-WW-196	Coover House, Route 664	c.1960	X			Deans 1988	Agree 3/9/89	N/A

A - Requires Additional Information (3/9/89)

N/A - Not Applicable

Summary of Architectural Resource Surveys (Continued)

7. WOODWARD TOWNSHIP/DUNNSTOWN REACH

Survey Code	Property Name/Location	Date Built	National Register Eligibility Assessment				SHPO Opinion	Impact Assessment
			Not Eligible	Eligible	Part of District	Citation		
035-WW-197	Nyman House, Route 664	c.1960	X			Deans 1988	Agree 3/9/89	N/A
035-WW-198	Smith House, Route 664	c.1960	X			Deans 1988	Agree 3/9/89	N/A
035-WW-199	Swope House, Route 664	c.1890	X			Deans 1988	A	N/A
035-WW-446	Masden House, Route 664	c.1925	X			Deans 1988	A	N/A
035-WW-447	Englert House, Route 664	c.1950	X			Deans 1988	Agree 3/9/89	N/A
035-WW-448	Hanna House, Route 664	c.1890	X			Deans 1988	A	N/A

A - Requires Additional Information (3/9/89)

N/A - Not Applicable

Summary of Architectural Resource Surveys

8. WOODWARD TOWNSHIP/QUEENS RUN REACH

Survey Code	Property Name/Location	Date Built	National Register Eligibility Assessment				SHPO Opinion	Impact Assessment
			Not Eligible	Eligible	Part of District	Citation		
035-WW-3	Chapman House, Route 18011	c.1850	X			Deans 1988	A	N/A
035-WW-10	Price House, Township Rt. 565	c.1850	X			Deans 1988	A	N/A
035-WW-11	Stull House, Township Rt. 565	c.1940	X			Deans 1988	No 3/9/89	N/A
035-WW-12	Stull House, Township Rt. 565	c.1850	X			Deans 1988	A	N/A
035-WW-13	Wadsworth House, Township Rt. 565	c.1970	X			Deans 1988	No 3/9/89	N/A
035-WW-14	Wadsworth House, Township Rt. 565	c.1930	X			Deans 1988	A	N/A
035-WW-15	Baier House, Township Rt. 565	c.1940	X			Deans 1988	A	N/A
035-WW-16	Swartz Trailer, Township Rt. 404	c.1970	X			Deans 1988	No 3/9/89	N/A
035-WW-18	Swartz Trailer, Township Rt. 404	c.1960	X			Deans 1988	No 3/9/98	N/A

A - Requires Additional Information (3/9/89)
 N/A - Not Applicable

Summary of Architectural Resource Surveys (Continued)

8. WOODWARD TOWNSHIP/QUEENS RUN REACH

Survey Code	Property Name/Location	Date Built	National Register Eligibility Assessment				SHPO Opinion	Impact Assessment
			Not Eligible	Eligible	Part of District	Citation		
035-WW-19	Chapman House, Route 18011	c.1955	X			Deans 1988	No 3/9/89	N/A
035-WW-21	Connelley House, Route 18011	c.1870	X			Deans 1988	A	N/A
No Survey #	Cox Trailer, Route 18011	c.1960	X			Deans 1988	No 3/9/89	N/A
No Survey #	Cox Barn, Route 18011	c.1970	X			Deans 1988	No 3/9/89	N/A

A - Requires Additional Information (3/9/89)

N/A - Not Applicable

Summary of Architectural Resource Surveys

9. CASTANEA TOWNSHIP/CASTANEA REACH

Survey Code	Property Name/Location	Date Built	National Register Eligibility Assessment				SHPO Opinion	Impact Assessment
			Not Eligible	Eligible	Part of District	Citation		
035-CT-001	McConnell House Island Route, c. 500 feet east of Constitution Bridge	c.1940	X			Dashiell 1985	Agree 9/5/85	N/A
035-CT-002	Fox House Island Route, c. 550 feet east of Constitution Bridge	c.1950	X			Dashiell 1985	Agree 9/5/85	N/A
035-CT-003	O'Donnell House Island Route, c. 600 feet east of Constitution Bridge	1941	X			Dashiell 1985	Agree 9/5/85	N/A
035-CT-004	Heintz House Island Route, c. 650 feet east of Constitution Bridge	1941	X			Dashiell 1985	Agree 9/5/85	N/A
035-CT-005	B & E Garage Island Route, c. 700 feet east of Constitution Bridge	c.1945	X			Dashiell 1985	Agree 9/5/85	N/A
035-CT-006	Randecker House Island Route, c. 1/4 mile east of Constitution Bridge	c.1960	X			Dashiell 1985	Agree 9/5/85	N/A
035-CT-007	Randecker Mobile Home Island Route, c. 1/4 mile east of Constitution Bridge	c.1980	X			Dashiell 1985	Agree 9/5/85	N/A

N/A - Not Applicable

Summary of Architectural Resource Surveys (Continued)

9. CASTANEA TOWNSHIP/CASTANEA REACH

Survey Code	Property Name/Location	Date Built	National Register Eligibility			Citation	SHPO Opinion	Impact Assessment
			Not Eligible	Eligible	Part of District			
035-CT-008	Aungst House Island Route, c. 1/4 mile west of Great Island Bridge	1927	X			Dashiell 1985	Agree 9/5/85	N/A
035-CT-009	Miller House (Myers House) Island Route, c. 1000 feet west of Great Island Bridge	c.1850		X		Dashiell 1985	Agree 9/5/85	Adverse Effect
035-CT-010	John McCormick Homestead c. 1/4 mile south of intersection Island Route and Fleming Lane	c.1820	X			Dashiell 1985	Agree 9/5/85	N/A
035-CT-011	"Old Farm House" Shop (McCormick House) Island Route, c. 100 feet east of Great Island Bridge	c.1866		X		Dashiell 1985	Agree 9/5/85	No Effect
035-CT-012	Great Island Bridge Toll House Island Route, c. 100 feet east of Great Island Bridge (Razed 1987)	c.1864		X		Dashiell 1985	Agree 9/5/85	No Effect

N/A - Not Applicable

Summary of Architectural Resource Surveys

10. FLEMINGTON BOROUGH/UPPER FLEMINGTON REACH

Survey Code	Property Name/Location	Date Built	National Register Eligibility Assessment				SHPO Opinion	Impact Assessment
			Not Eligible	Eligible	Part of District	Citation		
035-FM-17-1	Flanigan House, 205 Huston St.	c.1890	X			Deans 1988	A	N/A
035-FM-17-2	Packer House, 211 Huston St.	c.1900	X			Deans 1988	A	N/A
035-FM-17-3	Lebo House, 215 Huston St.	c.1900	X			Deans 1988	A	N/A
035-FM-006	Cyrenious Slenker House 301-303 Huston Street	c.1868	X		C	Deans 1988 Hannegan 1986	A	N/A
035-FM-17-5	Ceilco House, 311 Huston St.	c.1910	X			Deans 1988	A	N/A
035-FM-17-6	Wood House, 317 Huston St.	c.1910	X			Deans 1988	A	N/A
035-FM-17-7	Gallagher House, 112 Fredrick St.	c.1925	X			Deans 1988	A	N/A
035-FM-17-8	Long House, 110 Fredrick St.	1948	X			Deans 1988	A	N/A
035-FM-005	Hugh Devling House, 108 Fredrick St.	1852		X		Deans 1988 Hannegan 1986	A	Adverse Effect
					C			No Comment

- A - Requires Additional Information (3/9/89)
- C - Contributing Structure in a Historic District (Hannegan 1986)
- N/A - Not Applicable

**APPENDIX D: SUMMARY OF MITIGATION
MEASURES FOR STRUCTURES
INDIVIDUALLY LISTED
IN THE MOA**

APPENDIX D: Summary of Mitigation Measures for Structures Individually Listed in the MOA

The following is a listing of all of those identified National Register-eligible or listed architectural resources that would be adversely affected by the project and are individually listed in the the Lock Haven Local Flood Protection Project's 1988 MOA (Attachment 6). The properties are grouped in "reaches" or study areas identified by the COE. The first three columns in this table identify the architectural resource by survey code number, name, location, and date of construction. The next column indicates the project action for the resource as identified in the 1987 General Design Memorandum (GDM II). The type of adverse effect that action would have is noted in the fifth column, and the next column cites the report in which that determination and the proposed mitigation was discussed. The final project mitigation noted in the MOA is recorded in the last column.

For more information about these determinations or the process of determining the mitigation measures, please see Chapter 6: Summary of Mitigation Measures.

Survey Code - Survey code number.

Property Name / Location - Common or historic name, and the address or location.

Date Built - Date(s) of construction or alteration.

Project Action - The result of the project action at each resource.

Criteria of Adverse Effect - The project's potential adverse effect on the resource as defined in 36 CFR 800.9(b).

- 1 - Physical destruction, damage, or alteration of all or part of the property;
- 2 - Isolation of the property from or alteration of the character of the property's setting when that character contributes to the property's qualification for the National Register;
- 3 - Introduction of visual, audible, or atmospheric elements that are out of character with the property or alter its setting;
- 4 - Neglect of a property resulting in its deterioration or destruction; and
- 5 - Transfer, lease, or sale of the property.

Citation - Consultant report that discussed the determination of adverse effect and mitigation measures.

Mitigation - Mitigation measures provided for the resource in the MOA. Each adversely affected property also has the option of being included in the Marketing Plan as outlined in the MOA (Attachment 4).

Project Design and Landscaping - Individual elements of the project will be designed and landscaped so that adverse visual impacts on the resource will be minimized.

Minimal HABS Recordation - Minimal level of narrative, graphic, and photographic documentation for the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS).

Full HABS or HAER Recordation - More complete narrative graphic, and photographic documentation of the resource for the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) or Historic American Engineering Record (HAER).

Relocation - Removal of the structure out of the floodplain, either by horizontally moving the structure away from the floodplain onto higher ground, or by vertically elevating the structure out of the floodplain.

Summary of Mitigation Measures for Architectural Resources in the MOA

1. LOCK HAVEN CITY/WATER STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT REACH

Survey Code	Property Name/Location	Date Built	Project Action	Criteria of Adverse Effect	Citation	Mitigation
035-LH-004A	Mackey Carriage House, rear 2011 E. Water Street	c.1850	Removal for Project Construction	1	Dashiell 1985	Minimal HABS Recordation
035-LH-027	116-118 Mill Street	c.1910	Removal for Project Construction	1	Dashiell 1985	Minimal HABS Recordation
035-LH-028	120 Mill Street	c.1915	Removal for Project Construction	1	Dashiell 1985	Minimal HABS Recordation
035-LH-029	121-123 Mill Street	c.1910	Removal for Project Construction	1	Dashiell 1985	Minimal HABS Recordation
035-LH-030	117 Mill Street	c.1900	Removal for Project Construction	1	Dashiell 1985	Minimal HABS Recordation
035-LH-099A	Bald Eagle Cross-Cut Canal	1833	Removal for Project Construction	1	Dashiell 1985	Full HAER Recordation

Summary of Mitigation Measures for Architectural Resources in the MOA

2. WOODARD TOWNSHIP/LOWER LOCKPORT REACH

Survey Code	Property Name/Location	Date Built	Project Action	Criteria of Adverse Effect	Citation	Mitigation
035-WW-001	Lock House c. 1/4 mile east of Jay Street Bridge on Route 664	c.1834	Induced Flooding	1	Dashiell 1985	Full HABS recordation / Leave vacant with flowage easements
035-WW-006	Shoemaker House c. 1/3 mile east of Jay Street Bridge on Route 664	c.1890	Induced Flooding	1	Dashiell 1985	Full HABS Recordation
035-WW-008	Karchner House c. 1700 feet east of Jay Street Bridge on Route 664	c.1873	Induced Flooding	1	Dashiell 1985	Full HABS Recordation
035-WW-012	Fortney House c. 1500 feet east of Jay Street Bridge on Route 664	c.1880	Induced Flooding	1	Dashiell 1985	Full HABS Recordation
035-WW-011	Englert House c. 1400 feet east of Jay Street Bridge on Route 664	c.1880	Induced Flooding	1	Dashiell 1985	Full HABS Recordation
035-WW-010	Chilcot House c. 1350 feet east of Jay Street Bridge on Route 664	c.1884	Induced Flooding	1	Dashiell 1985	Full HABS Recordation
035-WW-013	Kreamer House c. 1300 feet east of Jay Street Bridge on Route 664	c.1880	Induced Flooding	1	Dashiell 1985	Full HABS Recordation

Summary of Mitigation Measures for Architectural Resources in the MOA

2. WOODARD TOWNSHIP/LOWER LOCKPORT REACH (Continued)

Survey Code	Property Name/Location	Date Built	Project Action	Criteria of Adverse Effect	Citation	Mitigation
035-WW-021	Schultz House c. 950 feet east of Jay Street Bridge on Route 664	1910	Induced Flooding	1	Dashiell 1985	Full HABS Recordation
035-WW-023	Poremsky House c. 850 feet east of Jay Street Bridge on Route 664	c.1880	Induced Flooding	1	Dashiell 1985	Full HABS Recordation
035-WW-025	Pokorny House c. 775 feet east of Jay Street Bridge on Route 664	c.1900	Induced Flooding	1	Dashiell 1985	Full HABS Recordation

Summary of Mitigation Measures for Architectural Resources in the MOA

3. WOODWARD TOWNSHIP/UPPER LOCKPORT REACH

Survey Code	Property Name/Location	Date Built	Project Action	Criteria of Adverse Effect	Citation	Mitigation
035-WW-035	Widmann-McGill (Harris) House Water Street, c. 600 feet west of Route 18011	c.1880	Induced Flooding	1	*	Full HABS Recordation
035-WW-041	James McGill (Williams) House Water Street, c. 850 feet west of Route 18011	c.1900	Induced Flooding	1	*	Full HABS Recordation
035-WW-048	Baney House Water Street, c. 50 feet east of Route 661	c.1880	Induced Flooding	1	*	Full HABS Recordation
035-WW-057	Alley House Route 18011, c. 75 feet east of Locust Alley	c.1880	Induced Flooding	1	*	Full HABS Recordation

*Originally found ineligible in Dashiell et al. 1985 and confirmed as such by the SHPO on 9/5/85, Hannegan's 1986 research indicated that these properties may be eligible for the National Register and were therefore included in the MOA. Although Hannegan did not complete a Section 106 evaluation for these properties, the demolition of eligible properties constitutes an adverse effect under Criterion 1.

Summary of Mitigation Measures for Architectural Resources in the MOA

4. WOODWARD TOWNSHIP/RURAL WOODWARD TOWNSHIP REACH

Survey Code	Property Name/Location	Date Built	Project Action	Criteria of Adverse Effect	Citation	Mitigation
035-WW-072	Hanna House Township Route 359, c. 1700 feet west of Water Street	1813 c.1830	Induced Flooding/ Relocation	1	Dashiell 1985	Full HABS Recordation / Relocation Special Demolition Measures
035-WW-073	Stern House Township Route 359, c. 2500 feet west of Water Street	c.1880	Induced Flooding	1	Dashiell 1985	Minimal HABS Recordation / Leave vacant with flowage easements Special Demolition Measures
035-WW-115	Samuel Probst Farm, Route 18011	1916	Induced Flooding/ Relocation	2,3	Deans 1988	Full HABS Recordation / Relocation
035-WW-116	Isaac Packer Farm, Route 18011	1885	Induced Flooding/ Relocation	2,3	Deans 1988	Full HABS Recordation / Relocation Special Demolition Measures

**APPENDIX E: DOCUMENTARY
CORRESPONDENCE**



COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL AND MUSEUM COMMISSION
P. O. BOX 1026, HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA 17120

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

July 11, 1974

Mr. William E. Trieschman
Chief, Planning Division
Department of the Army
Baltimore District
Corps of Engineers
P. O. Box 1715
Baltimore, Maryland 21203

Dear Mr. Trieschman:

In response to your letter of June 24, 1974, regarding the application of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, your Department's "Survey Report for Lock Haven Local Flood Protection", we agree (1) with your identification of the historic resources involved and (2) with your assessment as to the adverse affect the project may be expected to have on the Lock Haven Water Street Historic District.

To indicate my concurrence, I have signed at the place indicated on your letter and return it herewith.

We shall be pleased to consult further with you and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation on this matter.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "William J. Wewer".

WILLIAM J. WEWER

Enclosure

20 February 1980

Mr. Edward Weintraub
Pennsylvania Historic Preservation Officer
Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission
P. O. Box 1026
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17120

Dear Mr. Weintraub:

The purpose of this letter is to coordinate the Final Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Report prepared for the Lock Haven, Pennsylvania Local Flood Protection Study (see Inclosure 1). We will also take this opportunity to briefly review our coordination with your office and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, to present the Baltimore District's current plans, along with the District's proposed Intensive Survey Plan for evaluating the significant cultural resources in Lock Haven, and to outline our schedule for the next steps in accomplishing our responsibilities for compliance with cultural requirements on the Lock Haven Study.

The attached final report is for your information and files. The draft report was sent to your office for review on 22 June 1979. The draft report consisted of two sections, a Prehistoric Section prepared by Conrad A. May et. al. of Pennsylvania State University under contract with the Woodward Group and a Historical Section prepared by Thomas R. Deans of the Woodward Group, Environmental Consultants to Erdman, Anthony, Associates, Camp Hill, Pennsylvania. The Final Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Report contains the two aforementioned sections and a Lockport Cultural Section (Section III) prepared by Stephen Israel, Baltimore District, Staff Archaeologist. Following the completion of the Lock Haven cultural investigations, the Lockport Community on the West Branch was included in the Flood Protection Study to consider the effects of flooding upon that community. In addition to investigating the significance of Lockport's historical structures which could be affected by flood protection measures, the staff archaeologist

20 February 1980

Mr. Edward Weintraub

did additional research on the Mackay Carriage House and buried 19th Century industrial sites on Water Street. This is included in Section III. Also, Section II of the Final Cultural Resources Report has been expanded to make additional recommendations.

On the basis of the 1974 Survey Report, the Baltimore District, the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), and the Advisory Council on Historic Places (ACHP) signed a Memorandum of Agreement for the Lock Haven Flood Protection Plan. On 1 March 1979, in a letter to your office, the Baltimore District reviewed that agreement and outlined the reasons for the District's recent decision to recommend earthen levees, in place of a concrete floodwall, in the reach downstream of Vesper Street and upstream of Race Street in Lock Haven (see Inclosure 2). The letter also contained our reasons for eliminating the six openings outlined in the 1975 Memorandum of Agreement.

We indicated that the District and its consultant spent a considerable amount of effort trying to incorporate the openings and associated closure structures into our Flood Protection Plan. However, from a safety standpoint the openings were unacceptable. Furthermore, subsurface investigations discovered poor foundation conditions for a wall and we stated that we were, instead, planning to construct a levee through much of the reach where openings were originally planned. On 22 August 1979 your office responded favorably to the Baltimore District's modified plan for mitigating the effects of the Lock Haven Local Flood Protection Project (see Inclosure 3).

The current 1978 and 1979 Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Investigations were undertaken to provide more detailed analysis than was accomplished during the 1974-1975 Pre-Authorization Cultural Reconnaissance which culminated in the signing of the Memorandum of Agreement and to determine the need for additional cultural survey investigations. The investigation of the prehistoric resources identified eight prehistoric sites, seven of which lie in the floodwall alignment. The reconnaissance recommends that the Cummins I, Crissman's I, 2, and 3, Memorial Park, Island View Park, and Water Street Sites receive further intensive survey. The historic investigation determined that the proposed wall and levee will protect all the structures within the Lock Haven Water Street and Sloan Historic Districts that extend along the West Branch Shoreline between Sixth and Washington Streets. The potential of physical and visual isolation of the community's traditional river and town relationship was identified as the major adverse impact upon the historical resources.

Suggestions were made that this adverse impact could be partially mitigated by careful planning and landscaping of the wall and levee surfaces in the sensitive historical area between Vesper and Race

20 February 1980

Mr. Edward Weintraub

Streets. The reconnaissance identified structures that would have to be razed or repositioned. These included the Mackey Carriage House and the Pennsylvania Cross Cut Canal Lock. The reconnaissance suggests that the canal lock could be preserved by incorporating the lock into the floodwall design. The McCormick Farmstead structure requires further consideration because it will continue to be flooded since it is located outside the wall. The reconnaissance also identifies several vanished 19th Century industrial sites located along Water Street and recommends that a more detailed analysis of these historical resources be conducted during the Intensive Survey.

In regard to Lockport, the reconnaissance identifies the John Hanna Farmhouse, the Slab Houses, Lock Keeper's House, and the adjacent canal lock in Lockport as historical structures worthy of further analysis. In regard to potential archaeological sites in the Lockport and Great Island areas, the reconnaissance recommends that further analysis of whether any increase velocity and stream flow conditions as a result of the project, would contribute to adverse affects on the floodplain prehistoric cultural resources.

Based upon additional analysis of the recommendations in the reconnaissance, the District intends to pursue the recommendations considered for Lock Haven's Cultural Intensive Survey work effort with some modification. The sites of concern and the reasons for modifying the consultant's recommendations are presented below:

Mackey Carriage House: The question of significance of the ca. 1854 carriage house is very much in doubt after extensive renovation following a 1954 fire. The suggestion for repositioning does not seem warranted for historical reasons and the District recommends documentation of the structure and removal.

Pennsylvania Bald Eagle Cross Cut Canal Lock: The consultant recommends test excavations and design implementation studies for preserving the Canal Lock as part of the floodwall. Based on engineering studies, the District believes this recommendation is not feasible. Instead, the District recommends documentation of the structure and removal.

Felisey House: The question of the wall openings was further recommended by the consultant; however, the District does not anticipate any further attempts to incorporate wall openings as explained in previous correspondence with your office. Rather, the plan proposes carefully planned landscaping.

For the aforementioned reasons, the Baltimore District intends to implement an Intensive Survey Plan which includes further testing of seven of the eight prehistoric sites identified by Pennsylvania State

NABPL-E

20 February 1980

Mr. Edward Weintraub

University, documentation and removal of the Mackey Carriage House and Pennsylvania Cross Cut Canal Lock, and survey level investigation of Water Street's vanished 19th Century logging industries and the McCormick Farmstead in Lock Haven, and the John Hanna Farmhouse, Canal Era Slab House, Lock Keeper's House and Canal Lock in Lockport. The District will also consider the project's potential effects upon other prehistoric sites in the adjacent floodplains in Lock Haven and Lockport.

A copy of this correspondence is being provided to the Clinton County Historical Society and to the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service. In addition, a copy is being forwarded to the Advisory Council on Historic Places to present them with advance information to initiate their review under authority of the Final Amendments to 36 CFR 800, Protection of Historic and Cultural Properties, published 30 January 1979, and to facilitate their review of the Draft Supplemental Environmental Statement currently scheduled for April 1980.

It would be appreciated if any review comments you may have on the report and on proposed survey efforts be made available to us by 21 March 1980.

If you have any questions concerning the Final Report, or proposed Modified Intensive Survey efforts, please contact Mr. Stephen Israel or Mr. David Reese at (301) 262-2558 (ETS 922-2558).

Sincerely,

3 Incl
as

Del
for WILLIAM E. TRIESCHMAN, Jr.
Chief, Planning Division

CF:
Dr. Barry C. Kent
Pennsylvania Historical
and Museum Commission
P. O. Box 1026
Harrisburg, PA 17120

Del
ISRAEL/NABPL-E/dlh/2558
11-11-11 LOWER/NABPL-E
K LINDNER/NABPL-F
LINDNER-RESELE/NABPL
LZ10810 TRIESCHMAN/NABPL



COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL AND MUSEUM COMMISSION

WILLIAM PENN MEMORIAL MUSEUM AND ARCHIVES BUILDING

BOX 1026

HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA 17120

May 23, 1980

Mr. William E. Trieschman, Jr.
Chief, Planning Division
Baltimore District
Corps of Engineers
Box 1715
Baltimore, Maryland 21203

Dear Mr. Trieschman:

The Office of Historic Preservation is in the process of reviewing the Phase I Advanced Engineering and Design Studies for the Local Flood Protection in Lock Haven in conjunction with the Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Report modified by your letter of February 20, 1980. With regard to the archeological mitigation Dr. Barry Kent, State Archeologist, and our office generally agree with Dr. Coran Hay's recommendations for an Intensive Phase II Archeological Survey.

With regard to the historic resources the proposed flood wall in the area between Vesper and Race Streets will have an adverse impact on the Water Street Historic District and the Heisey House by visually isolating these properties from the river. The 1975 Memorandum of Agreement with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation states that six openings will be made in the floodwall to mitigate the isolating effect of the project. Since the demolition of the Mackey Carriage House and the Bald Eagle Cross Cut Canal Lock are not covered by this memorandum and the decision has been made to eliminate the openings in the flood wall for structural reasons, I believe a new memorandum of agreement should be prepared for this project to agree upon the mitigation proposed in the Cultural Resources Report.

If you have any further questions in this matter, please do not hesitate to call me at (717) 783-8947.

Sincerely yours,

Brenda Barrett
Chief
Division of Planning and Protection
Office of Historic Preservation

cc: Dr. Thomas King,
Advisory Council on
Historic Preservation
BB:jek



COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL AND MUSEUM COMMISSION
WILLIAM PENN MEMORIAL MUSEUM AND ARCHIVES BUILDING
BOX 1026
HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA 17120

December 20, 1984

Susan B. Hannegan
Clinton County Planning Commission
151 Susquehanna Ave.
Lock Haven, PA 17745

Lock 34 on a House,
Re: West Branch Division of the
PA Canal, Clinton County

Dear Susan:

Your completed historic resource form for the above named property has been reviewed by the Bureau for Historic Preservation staff. From the material submitted, the resource appears to meet the National Register criteria and to have a nomination priority as established by the Historic Preservation Board.

The next step in the registration process is the completion of a National Register nomination. The nomination form and detailed instructions are enclosed. Please read the instructions and the attached specific evaluation carefully. Under our system, the research, writing and typing in completion of the form are responsibilities of the applicant, and it is essential that the information in the form be accurate and that the completed form include all information and supplement material discussed in the enclosed instructions. Because of the amount of work involved, you may wish to consider hiring a professional consultant to assist you. (A list of consultants is available from the Bureau for Historic Preservation on request.)

Once a high quality, complete nomination has been submitted to the Bureau, we will schedule the property for review by the Historic Preservation Board, a committee of professionals from across the Commonwealth. They must approve the property before the nomination is sent to the National Register office of the National Park Service for listing.

If you have any questions on the nomination procedure or the completion of the forms, please write or call the Bureau at (717) 783-8946.

Sincerely,

Greg Ramsey, Chief
Division of Preservation Services
Bureau for Historic Preservation

GR:sk

cc: Robert Raible

Specific Evaluation

Lock 34 & House
West Branch Division of the Pennsylvania Canal
Clinton County

Eligible

In the opinion of the Bureau for Historic Preservation the resources named above appear eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places and meet Criterion A. Canals played an important part in the transportation history in Pennsylvania and significantly contributed to the economy and development of the local regions through which they passed. The survival of a lock keeper's house in conjunction with its lock is not common.

A great deal of specific information is needed to nominate a canal or its resources to the National Register and Bureau guidance will be needed by the applicant. (see enclosed list of information needed).

2 April 1985

Planning Division

Dr. Larry E. Tise
Pennsylvania Historical
Preservation Officer
Pennsylvania Historical
and Museum Commission
P.O. Box 1026
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17120

Dear Dr. Tise:

The purpose of this letter is to provide you with a copy of the draft historical architectural survey report for the Lock Haven Local Flood Protection Study, Clinton County, Pennsylvania, for your review, information and files as Enclosure 1. One set of Pennsylvania Historic Resource Survey Forms completed as part of this survey is enclosed for your files as Enclosure 2. A copy of the Lock Haven cultural Scope of Work is provided as Enclosure 3. See Enclosure 4, Fact Sheet, for additional information on the Lock Haven Local Flood Protection Study.

Baltimore District contracted with Rogers, Golden & Halpern and John Milner Associates, Inc., in 1984 to conduct an archival and architectural survey for documenting the standing structures in Lock Haven, Castanea Township and Lockport (Woodward Township) which would be impacted by the proposed project and which would be potentially eligible for inclusion into the National Register of Historic Places. John Milner Associates, Inc.'s investigation involved 19 standing structures in Lock Haven, 11 standing structures in Castanea Township and 139 standing structures in Lockport. In addition, a Pennsylvania Historic Resource Survey Form was prepared on each structure or block of related structures.

Based on John Milner Associates study, the Lock House and Lock No. 34 in Lockport were determined eligible for inclusion into the National Register. The John Hanna house in Lockport was determined to be potentially eligible for inclusion into the National Register. Other structures determined to be potentially eligible for inclusion into the National Register include the Myers House, the McCormick House and the Great Island Bridge Toll House in Castanea Township, and the Bald Eagle Cross-Cut Canal Lock in Lock Haven. The McCormick House and the Great Island Bridge Toll House will not be impacted by the project.

The buildings that are eligible or potentially eligible for inclusion into the National Register would require either avoidance by the proposed project, recordation, or relocation. The recommendations include recording of the Lock House and Lock No. 34 structures and the John Hanna House in Lockport, both of which are proposed to be razed under the flood protection plan. They suggest moving of the levee alignment to avoid the Myers House in Castanea Township, and the excavation and recording of the Bald Eagle Cross-Cut Canal Lock in Lock Haven.

For your information, several actions regarding the cultural resources at Lock Haven are anticipated by the Baltimore District. These include:

(a) An intensive survey investigation on the potentially significant prehistoric and industrial sites (the latter along Water Street) that are in the project alignment. This investigation is tentatively scheduled for the fall of 1985.

(b) Development of a mitigation plan for the Lock House and Lock No. 34 and the John Hanna House in Lockport which are scheduled to be razed. This will likely be a recording plan following HABS guidelines.

(c) Development of an excavation and recording plan for the Bald Eagle Cross-Cut canal lock which is buried below ground level and cannot be avoided.

(d) During project design phase mitigation consideration will be given to the Myer House.

Following the completion of the intensive survey for historical, industrial and prehistorical resources, Baltimore District will be coordinating with you further regarding mitigation of the cultural resources at Lock Haven.

It would be appreciated if any review comments you may have on the report and on our proposed survey and mitigation plans be made available to us by 30 April 1985.

If you have any questions concerning the report, please contact Mr. Stephen Israel or Mr. Larry Lower at (301) 962-4710.

Sincerely,

James F. Johnson
Chief, Planning Division

Identical letter sent to:

Stephanie H. Rodeffer
Acting Chief
Preservation Planning Division
National Park Service
600 Arch Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19106

Mr. John A. Gummo, President
ATTN: Susan Hannegan
Clinton County Historical Society
362 E. Water Street
P.O. Box 255
Lock Haven, Pennsylvania 17745

cc: Mr. Robert C. Yowell
Program Director
Flood Protection Planning Board
20 East Church Street
Lock Haven, Pennsylvania 17745

ISRAEL/ps/24710/NABPL-E

LOWER/NABPL-F

NELSON/NABPL

~~JOHNSON~~ REARDON/NABPL



COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL AND MUSEUM COMMISSION
BUREAU FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION
BOX 1026
HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA 17108-1026

September 5, 1985

James F. Johnson
Chief, Planning Division
Dept. of the Army
Baltimore District Corps of Engineers
PO Box 1715
Baltimore, MD 21203

Re: ER81 0405 035 B

Dear Mr. Johnson:

The above named project has been reviewed by the Bureau for Historic Preservation in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, Executive Order 11593 and the regulations of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (36 CFR 800).

We have completed our review of the above referenced report. We agree with the recommendation that the following properties are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places:

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|
| 1. Lock House & Lock #3D | Lockport |
| 2. John Hanna House | Lockport |
| 3. Myers House | Castanea Twp. |
| 4. McCormick House | Castanea Twp. |
| 5. Great Island Bridge
Toll House | Castanea Twp. |

In addition, it is our opinion that the following properties are also eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------|
| 6. William Hanna House | Woodward Twp. |
| 7. Lower Lockport Hist. Dist. | Woodward Twp. |

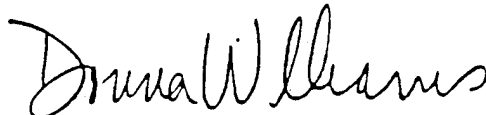
The William Hanna House is architecturally significant as reflected in the use of rusticated wood siding and prominent quoining. It also exhibits a high degree of integrity.

The lower Lockport Historic District includes the eligible lock and lock keepers house and the range of buildings along route 66 and to the west. (survey code nos. 035-WW-006 thru 025). This settlement is an important surviving concentration of canal era buildings which developed around lock 34.

The demolition of these additional properties would also constitute an adverse effect and appropriate mitigation measures will need to be developed either through avoidance or recording.

We appreciate your continued cooperation of this project. Should you have any additional questions, please contact Paul Raber or Dan Deibler at (717) 783-8947.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Donna Williams".

Donna Williams, Acting Director
Bureau for Historic Preservation
(717) 783-8947

DGD:sk

10 October 1985

Planning Division

Mr. Jack A. Halpern
Rogers, Golden & Halpern
1427 Vine Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19102

Dear Mr. Halpern:

The purpose of this letter is to provide Baltimore District's and other agencies' review comments on the Lock Haven Draft Cultural Resources Survey Report and accompanying Pennsylvania Historic Resources Survey Forms, for the proposed Lock Haven Local Flood Protection Study in Clinton County, Pennsylvania. The survey report is well organized, concise, and well written. Enclosure No. 1 contains the District's comments and suggestions for clarifications and improvements for you to use in preparing the final report. The majority of the District's comments are editorial in nature.

However, the Scope of Services requests the traditional town and river spatial and visual relationships associated with the Water Street Historic District be re-evaluated and related to the potential impacts of the project. This review shall include the 1974 Survey Report, the 1980 Phase I General Design Memorandum and Cultural Report, and the 1983 Clinton County Historical Site Survey and Forms. This evaluation shall include both general and specific cultural patterns that the District may adversely impact and need to mitigate. This review will assist the District in developing alternate options to mitigate potential adverse project impacts.

Comments from the Clinton County Historical Society, the National Park Service, and the Pennsylvania Bureau for Historic Preservation are attached as Enclosures 2, 3, and 4.

The District concurs with your analysis and potential effect findings on the Myers House, Lock 34, Lock House, and the John Hanna House. We also believe that your discussion on the Water Street Historic District requires additional documentation regarding the project's impact upon the historic district. In addition, Mrs. Susan Hannegan from the Clinton County Planning Commission, in the spring of 1985, provided the District

information on the Grafius House located at 217 East Water Street. Mrs. Hannegan identified that the rear third portion of the structure, part of the Grafius Store, is architecturally intrusive, and covers an early one-and-one-half story brick structure which may be associated with the earliest portion of the house (Enclosure 5). The potential impact to this early one-and-one-half story structure is to be evaluated, as though the rear third of the Grafius House is to be razed. A copy of the District's 21 August 1935 response to Clinton County Historical Society's 30 April 1935 letter is attached for your information as (Enclosure 6).

The background documentation and historical presentation of the Bald Eagle Cross-Cut Canal Lock in Lock Haven is thorough and well done. It's our understanding that a 15 inch sanitary sewer runs along the river bank beneath the outer face of the canal lock, and a 15 inch storm sewer and an 3 inch sanitary sewer runs through the bed of the canal lock to the river. These are not discussed in your report. The District requests that you address how these utility lines may affect your recommendation for further recordation of the lock.

As for Pennsylvania Bureau for Historic Preservation review comments, they too agree with many of your findings. However, they have identified additional properties which they feel are also eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. These structures include the William Hanna House and the early buildings in Lower Lockport. The Baltimore District requests that you review your conclusions and recommendations in response to the Pennsylvania Bureau for Historical Preservation's comments and provide any revised recommendations in the Final Report. As part of this review, it may be worth while for our respective staffs to meet with the Bureau for Historic Preservation staff at Lock Haven to review the Corps of Engineers project plans and discuss the requirements for implementation and local concerns.

We request that the final report be received in this office within 45 days of receipt of this letter.

If you have any questions, please feel free to call me or have a member of your staff call my action officer, Mr. Larry Lower at (301) 962-4710.

Sincerely,

ISRAEL/pw/24710/NABPL-E
LOWER/NABPL-E
NELSON/NABPL
JOHNSON/NABPL

James F. Johnson
Chief, Planning Division

Enclosures

CF: John Milner Associates
ATTN: Mr. Daniel Roberts
309 N. Matlack Street
West Chester, Pennsylvania 19380

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

RGH

November 20, 1985

Mr. James F. Johnson
Chief, Planning Division
Department of the Army
Baltimore District, Corps of Engineers
P. O. Box 1715
Baltimore Maryland 21203-1715

Re: Review Comments for Draft Report, Cultural Resources Survey, Lock Haven
and Lockport, Clinton County, Pennsylvania, Local Flood Protection Study
Conreact No. DACW31-82-D-0007, Job Order No. 0025

Dear Mr. Johnson:

Thank you for your review comments of October 10, 1985. Based on information which you have provided and on subsequent telephone conversations with Mr. Stephen Israel of your office and Dan Deibler of the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, Bureau for Historic Preservation (BHP), we are proposing to address the points made in your letter as follows:

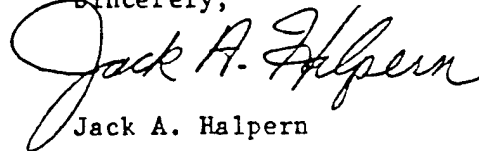
1. Re-evaluation of spatial and visual relationships associated with the Water Street Historic District. In a telephone conversation on October 31, 1985 Stephen Israel directed us not to address this issue. Accordingly, these relationships will not be discussed in the final report.
2. Documentation of utility lines with respect to recordation of the Bald Eagle Cross-Cut Canal Lock. We will revise the text to address potential effects which storm and sanitary sewers may have on the potential for further recordation of the lock.
3. National Register eligibility of the William Hanna House and Lower Lockport. In a telephone conversation of October 30, 1985 Mr. Dan Deibler informed us that these properties (035-WW-073 and 035-WW-006 through 025) were determined eligible to the National Register of Historic Places on September 5, 1985 and that no additional supporting documentation is required in the final report. We concur with this determination, since our recommendation of not eligible was based largely on low levels of integrity rather than on a lack of architectural qualities or historical associations. Accordingly, we will revise the text to reflect the SHPO opinion, which will also reflect our best professional judgement as per our telephone conversation with Mr. Israel on October 31, 1985. A field meeting with the Baltimore District and BHP staff does not appear necessary.

Mr. James F. Johnson
November 20, 1985
Page 2

4. Summary and recommendations for architectural resources. We will expand this discussion, particularly with respect to potential impacts on the Water Street Historic District. Potential impacts on the Grafius House (217 East Water Street), a contributing component of the district, also will be addressed.
5. Editorial comments. We will incorporate Stephen Israel's editorial comments (September 3, 1985 memo, items 1-4, 7) into the final report.

We trust that these proposed revisions are consistent with your requirements. Unless we hear otherwise, we will provide a final copy of the report within forty five days of the date of this letter. Please do not hesitate to call should you have any questions or additional comments.

Sincerely,


Jack A. Halpern

JAH/rt
cc: Daniel G. Roberts

17 June 1985

Planning Division

Dr. Larry E. Tise
Pennsylvania Historical
Preservation Officer
Pennsylvania Historical
and Museum Commission
P.O. Box 1026
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17108-1026

Dear Dr. Tise:

Enclosed for your information and files is a copy of the revised final historical architectural survey report for the Lock Haven Local Flood Protection Study, Clinton County, Pennsylvania, prepared by John Milner Associates, Inc. in association with Rogers, Golden & Halpern of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. A draft historical architectural survey report on the Lock Haven Local Flood Protection Study was sent to your office for review on 2 April 1985. John Milner Associates, Inc. has incorporated your concerns on the draft report provided to the District in your 5 September 1985 letter.

In April 1985 the Baltimore District chose a new levee plan for Lock Haven, superseding the July 1980 flood wall and levee plan. References to the flood wall on pages 4, 5, 32, 33, and 37, in the revised final report, should read "earthen levee" to reflect the new levee plan. References to the July 1980 Flood Wall Selected Plan on pages 35 and 36 should also now read "levee plan." References to "intersection with Water Street" on pages 26 and 27 refer to a tax map citation (see Figure 3F) in the final report.

The findings of the architectural investigation are:

- a. The Lock House and Lock No 34 in Lower Lockport and the John Hanna and William Hanna Houses in Upper Lockport are eligible for inclusion into the National Register.
- b. The canal era dwelling structures associated with the lock and the lock keeper's houses are architecturally distinct and as a group are eligible for listing in the National Register as the Lower Lockport Historic District.
- c. Other structures determined to be eligible for inclusion into the National Register are:

1. The Myers House
2. The McCormick House
3. The Great Island Toll House in Castanea Township
4. The Bald Eagle Cross-Cut Canal Lock in Lock Haven

Structures that are eligible for inclusion into the National Register would require either avoidance by the proposed project, recordation, or relocation. Our preliminary findings are:

- a. The McCormick House and the Great Island Bridge Toll House will not be impacted by the project.
- b. Although the levee will physically avoid the Myers House, the house will be visually affected.
- c. Recording of the Lock House and Lock No. 34 structures in Lower Lockport, since they are currently proposed to be razed under the flood protection plan.
- d. Recording of the John and William Hanna Houses in Upper Lockport, since they are currently proposed to be razed under the flood protection plan.
- e. Excavation and recording of the Bald Eagle Cross-Cut Canal Lock in Lock Haven, since a portion of the canal lock is currently proposed to be razed under the flood protection plan.

The Baltimore District has recently identified three additional areas along the project alignment which would be impacted by the present levee plan. A supplemental architectural survey will be undertaken later this summer to evaluate the standing structures in each of these areas:

- a. Lockport - 38 additional structures recently identified as being affected by the project.
- b. Lock Haven - 33 structures located on Church and Main Streets west of the Lock Haven Memorial Airport that would be affected by the proposed extension of the airport runway.
- c. Upper Flemington - 15 structures located near the new end of the Bald Eagle Creek levee, that would be visually affected by the proposed levee.

Current plans are to acquire 13 structures within the Water Street Historic District in Lock Haven. Of these structures, four have been designated as contributing components of the Historic District. These houses are:

- a. The Mackey Carriage House, rear of 201 East Water Street
- b. The brick duplex at 116-118 Mill Street
- c. The brick duplex at 115 Mill Street
- d. The rear two-thirds of the Grafius House at 215-217 East Water Street

Following the completion of the supplemental architectural survey, we intend to use John Milner Associates, Inc. recommendations in coordinating with you and local interests in the development of a mitigation plan for the architectural resources discussed above in Lock Haven, Lockport, and Upper Flemington.

It would be appreciated if any comments you may have on the final report and on our proposed survey and mitigation plans be made available to us by 15 July 1986.

If you have any questions concerning the final report, please contact me or my action officer, Mr. Larry Lower, at (301) 962-4710.

Sincerely,

James F. Johnson
James F. Johnson
Chief, Planning Division

Enclosure

Copy furnished:
Dr. Paul Raber
Bureau for Historic Preservation
Pennsylvania Historical
Museum Commission
P.O. Box 1026
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17107-1026

Mrs. Susan B. Hannegan
Clinton County Historical Society
The Heisey Museum
362 East Water Street
Lock Haven, Pennsylvania 17745



COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL AND MUSEUM COMMISSION
BUREAU FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION
BOX 1028
HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA 17108-1028

April 27, 1987

District Engineer
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Baltimore District
P.O. Box 1715
Baltimore, MD 21203-1715

ATTN: NABEN-RC

Re: File No. ER 81-0405-035-H;
Phase II GDM; Lock Haven Flood
Protection Project, Lock Haven,
Clinton County, Pennsylvania

Dear Sir:

We have reviewed the Phase II GDM and have the following

comments:

1) Copies of Appendix H, Hydrology and Hydraulics were not forwarded to this office. We have repeatedly requested this information from the Planning Division to allow us to evaluate the effects of levee construction on cultural resources on Great Island.

2) Both the Cultural Resources section (section 22) of Book I and Appendix D contain a significant error in the discussion of Phase I archaeological testing. (Page 22-1, Section 22.05, Paragraph 4 and Appendix D, Page D-2, Paragraph 3). The inventory that identified Crissmans Sites 4 and 5 and Cummings Sites 3, 4, and 5 suggested that these sites might be eligible for the National Register and should be evaluated for National Register eligibility through Phase II archaeological testing. The statement that this report "indicated that these sites were not likely to be significant" is not correct. The Bureau for Historic Preservation has previously concurred with the findings of the report and recommend additional testing at these sites.

3) Concerning the mitigation of aesthetic impacts on historic resources:

- (a) Plantings should be placed in the ground with a root barrier rather than being placed in tubs;
- (b) The junction of Mill Street and the levee must be given a finished landscaped appearance;
- (c) We encourage the Corps to work with interested persons in Lock Haven to design the Jay Street park and request the opportunity to review the final design;

Copies of Books 1 and 2 were provided. The discussions of Great Island are contained in the Main Report and Environmental Assessment, both of which are in Book 1.

Concur. However, in your letter of 25 November 1986, your office agreed with our contractor that Phase II testing would only be necessary on Cummings Sites 4 and 5, not on Crissmans Sites 4 and 5 or Cummings Site 3. The report and Appendix D have been revised to reflect your 25 November 1986 letter.

Concur. While not specifically stated in the report, planting tubs are no longer under consideration.

Concur.

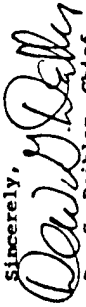
Concur.

Page Two
Corps of Engineers
April 27, 1987

(d) The appearance of the levee from Hanna Street to Memorial Park should be softened by planting shrubs at its base.

We look forward to receiving the Historic Resources Management Plan referred to in the GDM. Please call Paul Raber at (717) 783-6099 or Geoffrey Gyrisco at (717) 783-9920 if you have any questions.

Sincerely,


Dan G. Deibler, Chief
Division of Planning & Protection

cc: L. Lower, Planning Division
S. Israel, Planning Division

DGD:PR:jk

Any plantings at the base of the levee downstream of Henderson Street are not possible due to levee design criteria that cannot allow root penetration in the steeply control features at the levee toe as well as the minimal distance between the levee toe and Water Street. Plantings on the opposite side of Water Street to screen the levee from residences are being considered.



COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL AND MUSEUM COMMISSION
BUREAU FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION
BOX 1026
HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA 17108-1026

March 9, 1989

James J. Johnson, Chief
Army Corps of Engineers
Baltimore District
P.O. Box 1715
Baltimore, MD 21203

TELETYPE UNIT
MAR 10 1989

Re: ER# 81 0405 035 T
Lock Haven, Clinton County
Lock Haven Flood Protection
Project Determination of
Eligibility

Dear Mr. Johnson:

The above named project has been reviewed by the Bureau for Historic Preservation (the State Historic Preservation Office) in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended in 1980, and the regulations (36 CFR Part 800) of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. These requirements include consideration of the project's potential effect upon both historic and archaeological resources.

It is the opinion of the State Historic Preservation Officer that the following properties are not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places because they do not fulfill the 50 year age requirement.

Woodward Township

035 -WW - 192
035 - WW - 193
035 - WW - 194
035 - WW - 195
035 - WW - 196
035 - WW - 197
035 - WW - 198
035 - WW - 447
035 - WW - 22 and 23

035 - WW - 24
035 - WW - 596
035 - WW - 597
035 - WW - 598
035 - WW - 600
035 - WW - 618-619
035 - WW - A
035 - WW - 622
035 - WW - 623

Queens Run

035 - WW - 11
035 - WW - 13
035 - WW - 16
035 - WW - 18
035 - WW - 19

Cox Trailer and Barn (no site survey #)

Lock Haven

035 - LH - 77-9
035 - LH - 77-8
035 - LH - 77-7
035 - LH - 77-6
035 - LH - 48-2
035 - LH - 48-3
035 - LH - 48-4
035 - LH - 46-12
035 - LH - 46-11
035 - LH - 77-4
035 - LH - 46-9
035 - LH - 77-3
035 - LH - 77-2
035 - LH - 77-1
035 - LH - 76-10
035 - LH - 76-9

For the remaining properties we will need more information to evaluate there eligibility. Please send photographs (not zerox copies) of the following buildings in order to complete the Section 106 review process:

Woodland Township

035 - WW - 199
035 - WW - 446
035 - WW - 448
035 - WW - 569
035 - WW - 572
035 - WW - 572A
035 - WW - 115
035 - WW - 116

Queens Run

Please also send a map with the buildings listed keyed to it.

035 - WW - 3
035 - WW - 10
035 - WW - 12
035 - WW - 14
035 - WW - 15
035 - WW - 21

Lock Haven

035 - LH - 77-5
035 - LH - 48-1
035 - LH - 48-5
035 - LH - 47-3
035 - LH - 47-2
035 - LH - 47-1
035 - LH - 46-14
035 - LH - 46-13
035 - LH - 46-10
035 - LH - 32-1

We cannot complete our review of the proposed Flemington Historic District without further information. Please send the following:

- 1) Map of proposed district with the 21 buildings referred to on page 15 of your report (Final Report, Architectural Intensive Survey, 1988) clearly marked.
- 2) Photographs (not zerox copies) of the 21 buildings in the proposed district.
- 3) Description of the project in Flemington and a map showing the area of impact.

If you need further information in this matter please consult Joanne Keim at (717) 783-6099.

Sincerely,



Kurt W. Carr, Chief
Division of Archaeology
and Protection

KC:JK:vms

July 12, 1989

Planning Division

Dr. Brent Glass
Executive Director
Pennsylvania Historical and
Museum Commission
P.O. Box 1026
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17108-1026

Dear Dr. Glass:

The purpose of this letter is to respond to your inquiry of March 9, 1989 regarding the National Register eligibility status of structures in Lock Haven, Pennsylvania. A copy of that letter is enclosed. Except for certain structures designated for further recordation in the Memorandum of Agreement (MOA), all other Lock Haven buildings in question were determined not eligible by your staff. It is our intent to forward to your office, within the next few months, a request for formal determination of National Register eligibility for the structures identified in the MOA. After a formal determination is made, the appropriate level of recordation will be accomplished.

If you have further questions, please contact me or my action officer, Dr. Charles Markman, at (301) 962-4938.

Sincerely,

James F. Johnson
Chief, Planning Division

Enclosure

Copy Furnished:

Mr. Robert Yowell
Lock Haven Area Flood Protection
Authority

Mr. Kurt Carr
Pennsylvania State Historic
Preservation Office

Ms. Joanne Keim
Pennsylvania State Historic
Preservation Office

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GORE/CENAB-PL-EA

✓ LOWER/CENAB-PL-E

NELSON/CENAB-PL

✓ JOHNSON/CENAB-PL 13

Kise Franks & Straw

Architects and Planners

*James Nelson Kise, AIA
Philip E. Franks, AIA
James Bennett Straw, AIA*

☐ June 19, 1990

Ms. Tina Van Dyke
HABS/HAER
National Park Service
US Customs House
2nd and Chestnut Streets
Philadelphia, PA 19106

RE: Determination on Level of Documentation - HABS/HAER
Lock Haven Local Flood Control Project

Dear Ms. ~~Van Dyke~~: *Tina*

As we have discussed over the telephone, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Baltimore District, has been required to complete HABS recordation of twenty-two properties and HAER recordation of one structure, the Bald Eagle Cross Cut Canal Lock at Water Street, as part of the Memorandum of Agreement mitigation plans for the Lock Haven Flood Control project. Kise Franks & Straw has been contracted by the Corps to assist them in the finalization of the MOA process.

We would appreciate your preparing HABS/HAER stipulations based upon the enclosed documentation for properties listed in the MOA. Enclosed please find architectural survey information for each of these properties, including Pennsylvania Historical Resource Survey forms, photographs, maps, and other materials which may prove helpful to you in making your determination. I have also included a copy of the MOA and the Water Street Historic District nomination for your reference.

The properties listed in the MOA are:

West Water Street Reach

City of Lock Haven, Clinton County, Pennsylvania

116-118 Mill Street	(035-LH-27)
120 Mill Street	(035-LH-28)
121-123 Mill Street	(035-LH-29)
117 Mill Street	(035-LH-30)

These properties are listed in the Water Street National Register Historic District.

East Water Street Reach

City of Lock Haven, Clinton County, Pennsylvania

Mackey Carriage House	(035-LH-4A)
Bald Eagle Cross Cut Canal	(035-LH-99A)

These properties are also listed in the Water Street National Register Historic District.

Architecture
Interior Design
Planning
Urban Design
Historic Preservation

KiseFranks&Straw Inc.
219 North Broad St., 9th Fl.
Philadelphia, PA 19107
FAX 561-1554
(215) 561-1050

Lower Lockport Reach

Woodward Township, Clinton County, Pennsylvania

Lock Keepers House	(035-WW-001)
Shoemaker House	(035-WW-006)
Karchner House	(035-WW-008)
Chilcot House	(035-WW-010)
Englert House	(035-WW-011)
Fortney House	(035-WW-012)
Kreamer House	(035-WW-013)
Shultz House	(035-WW-021)
Poremsky House	(035-WW-022)
Pokorney House	(035-WW-025)

These properties are included in the proposed Lower Lockport Historic District.

Upper Lockport Reach

Woodward Township, Clinton County, Pennsylvania

Widmann McGill House	(035-WW-035)
James McGill House	(035-WW-41)
Baney House	(035-WW-48)
Alley House	(035-WW-57)

Rural Woodward Township Reach

Woodward Township, Clinton County, Pennsylvania

Hanna House	(035-WW-72)
Stern House	(035-WW-73)
Probst House	(035-WW-115)

Although a National Register Historic District nomination has not been written for the Lower Lockport Historic District, the Pennsylvania SHPO has determined that this area appears eligible for inclusion in the National Register. The individual properties in the Upper Lockport Reach and the Rural Woodward Township Reach in Woodward Township have been surveyed and found potentially eligible by various historic preservation professionals, but the SHPO has not yet commented on their potential for inclusion in the National Register. As you are aware, the MOA also includes the Packer House for which you previously provided HABS stipulations. Please also note that the MOA only includes recordation for the Mackey Carriage House which is a rear outbuilding of the Mackey House, and not for the main house itself.

I understand that your office may be backlogged on several other projects, but since our office and the Corps are also on a tight time schedule, I would appreciate it if you

would review this request at your earliest convenience. If you have any questions, please feel free to contact me or Carol Benenson at (215) 561-1050. Thank you.

Sincerely,



Ed Fox
Historic Preservation Specialist

EF:fr

Enclosures

cc: James F. Johnson
Chief, Planning Division
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Baltimore District

Robert Gore
Chief, Environmental Analysis Section, Planning Division
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Baltimore District